1902-1906 the Carnegie Institutions. D.C. Gilman Collection 1.58-4 Ms. 1.

Institution
N Work?

Edmund Lee
1906 Youth's Companion, Oct. 1906

WHAT is the Carnegie Institution of Washington? This frequent question shall first be answered negatively. Is it a university? No. Is it a library? No. Is it a laboratory or an observatory? No. Is it an academy of sciences? No.

Next, the answer shall be affirmative. It is an organization for the promotion of original research, in close accord with other agencies for the advancement of knowledge.

Some examples will illustrate the scope of the institution better than any definition, but before proceeding to give them, a single sentence from the deed of trust and a brief historical statement will be pertinent.

Somewhat more than five years ago Mr. Andrew Carnegie took into his confidence a few gentlemen. He surprised them by informing them of his intention to devote a princely sum of money to the advancement of knowledge. He asked their aid in the development of this great project. Many meetings were held in his library in New York, when the ends to be reached, the methods to be followed and the perils to be shunned were discussed with thoroughness. But from the beginning it was evident that the founder had a very definite conception of what he wished to accomplish.

Finally his trustees were selected, his purpose was made known to the public, and the Carnegie Institution of Washington was formally inaugurated January 28, 1902.

Steady progress has been made in the fulfilment of the trust. Conscious of their responsibilities and of the unprecedented opportunities which were offered to them, the trustees have proceeded with caution, and their doings have not attracted much attention from the public. Under these circumstances an informal, if not a popular, review of the situation has been often called for.

This is what the founder said:

"It is proposed to found in the city of Washington an institution which, with the coöperation of institutions now or hereafter established there or elsewhere, shall in the broadest and most liberal manner encourage investigation, research and discovery—show the application of knowledge to the improvement of mankind, provide such buildings, laboratories, books and apparatus as may be needed; and afford instruction of an advanced character to students properly qualified to profit thereby." A fuller exposition followed this summary.

TEN MILLION DOLLARS.

THE amount of the fund is ten million dollars, yielding an annual income of five hundred thousand dollars; and the founder gave what is even more than money—liberty for others to use his money without any restrictions but those of fundamental significance.

Nothing like this foundation has ever been established. Two hundred years ago and more, learned academies were established in London, Berlin, Göttingen and Paris, and they still live as most important agencies in the advancement of knowledge. The members of these societies are all men of science. They hold frequent meetings and publish their transactions, but the amount of money at their disposal is very small.

The Royal Institution of London, founded by our countryman, Benjamin Thompson, Count Rumford, maintains in the metropolis of England laboratories, libraries and lectures, and has acquired world-wide renown because of the work accomplished by its directors in various branches of physical science. The names of Sir Humphrey Davy, Michael Faraday, John Tyndall and their successors are illustrious.

Munificent prizes, rewards for work already done, are bestowed by the Nobel Fund of Sweden. The universities of the Old World and the New, including the University of Tokyo, encourage research, and to a certain extent provide the requisite apparatus and buildings, but their principal work is the education of youth. The Carnegie Institution has for its chief object the encouragement of scientific investigation which would not be undertaken or which would proceed with a halting pace were it not for liberal assistance from some great fund. The founder also declared his wish to encourage exceptional talent, to increase the efficiency of existing universities, and to enable special students to enjoy the facilities for study that are offered by the establishments of the government in Washington. The prompt publication of the results of scientific investigation was also provided for.

So comprehensive a scheme could not be immediately formulated in its details, or, rather, it seemed wiser to the trustees to proceed slowly by experimental methods and by careful observations. Evolution, not creation, was their motto. They have accordingly reserved a considerable part of the income every year; they have deferred the construction of buildings; and they have done but little in the encouragement of special scholars in Washington. These omitted provisions are not forgotten. They are likely to be more and more considered during the next two or three years.

The work of the Carnegie Institution may be discussed under four rubrics—administration, investigation, publication and education.

The administration is governed by a board of twenty-four trustees, all or nearly all of whom have held public stations of acknowledged importance. Originally there were several *ex officio* trustees, representatives of the United States government; but when the institution received a charter from Congress—April 28, 1904—the trustees were named personally, and not by their official stations. The institution

is not, like the Smithsonian, a creature of the government, ultimately controlled by Congress, but it is a private corporation, founded by an individual and incorporated by Congress.

Some men of scientific attainments are enrolled as members of the board, but most of the trustees are experts in administration, not in investigation. Such a board can meet only once or twice a year, and must perform its work through appointed agents. An executive committee is therefore designated to act for the trustees, according to their instructions, in the intervals of their meetings. There is also a president of the institution, to whom the by-laws now give powers corresponding to those that are exercised by the president of a large university.

In addition, many scientific advisers are selected, most of them Americans, but Europeans occasionally. Their recommendations, sometimes written, sometimes oral, are acted upon by the central authorities. Among these advisers many of the most eminent investigators of this country have been enlisted.

Take a single example: In the group of mathematical, astronomical and physical sciences, important counsel has been received from Professors Newcomb, Langley, Boss, Woodward, Hale, Morley, and others of like distinction. Similar lists of names could be given in other departments.

It is not unlikely that, in the evolution of the trust, a plan will be adopted which, in different forms, has been suggested by a number of wise and able men. Their suggestions point to the establishment of a scientific council, the members of which would be selected, not from the trustees, because they happen to be members of the board, but from those who may have shown their power to undertake or direct investigation in different branches of knowledge.

PROMOTING ORIGINAL RESEARCH.

AT present the usage is to obtain on every new and important suggestion or request the opinions of persons who will be recognized as authorities. This is done, however, in a non-systematic manner, and the public is not always, or usually, informed of the names of these counselors.

From administration let attention be now turned to the second rubric, investigation.

It is quite impossible in a short article to enumerate the manifold ways in which original research has already been promoted by the Carnegie Institution; but it may be possible, by a few examples, to indicate the more important undertakings which have been encouraged, and to give illustrations of the minor grants, which, although less costly, are often of extreme value. Those who wish for particular information can easily have access to the four year-books, each of three hundred pages, small quarto, which have been published and widely distributed. They may be consulted in any important library.

It must be admitted, however, that the reports cover a great variety of topics and that the treatment of them is necessarily brief. They are also technical, so that some acquaintance with the subjects must precede their perusal. As a recent writer has truly said:

"The third year-book of the Carnegie Institution covers a bewildering roster of subjects, from Chaucer lexicons to desert laboratories, from transcaspian archeology to an institution for experimental evolution; exact science always at the fore, and the humanities only exceptionally aided."

A little reflection will show that trial must be made in respect to the best developments. The scientific men of the country who have favored the trustees with valuable suggestions are far from agreement as to the best modes of procedure. These suggestions are naturally governed by the writer's predilections, and human nature is such that higher appreciation is more likely to be bestowed upon that which is near and familiar rather than upon that which is remote and unfamiliar.

STUDYING THE SUN.

TO illustrate the operations of the Carnegie Institution a few examples will be given, beginning with astronomy. A committee of astronomers, after prolonged conference and correspondence, reached the conclusion that the most important work which could now be undertaken would be the study of the sun, the source of life and light.

Four requisites were necessary—a competent director of the work, a suitable site, costly instruments, and a large allowance for the expenses to be incurred during a period of several years. The right director of this work was recognized in the person of Prof. George E. Hale of the Yerkes Observatory.

The question of a proper site was studied by Professor Hussey, and afterward by Professor Hale and Professor Campbell. It was settled by the selection of Mount Wilson, near Pasadena, in southern California. An altitude of fifty-eight hundred and eighty-six feet, thirty miles from the ocean, where the atmospheric conditions are exceptionally good for celestial

observations, is secured as a site for the Carnegie Solar Observatory now in process of construction.

The term "solar observatory" is used in a very broad sense, for, as the director says, the sun is a star, comparable in almost every respect with many other stars. Conversely, also, the stars are suns, and if we would know the past and future conditions of our sun, attention must be directed to the physical conditions of other stars in their earlier and later stages of development.

In an admirable spirit of coöperation, the University of Chicago loaned an important instrument, a cœlostat, from the Yerkes Observatory, which was mounted at Mount Wilson in March, 1904. Subsequently, in continuance of its coöperation, the university also loaned the Snow telescope.

For the encouragement of exploration some noteworthy appropriations have been made. In the summer of 1904 actual excavations began, not far from the ancient city of Merv, at Anau, a buried village in Central Asia. Many hundred pounds of animal bones were found and placed in the hands of an archeological osteologist, Doctor Dürst of Zurich. In the great collection of bones there is no trace of the domestic dog, the cat, the ass, or of fowls. Bones of the horse, the wild ox, wild sheep, wild boar, gazel, fox and wolf were found. Such coins as were found were of copper alloy and altered beyond legibility. A large amount of pottery and some hundreds of other objects were collected.

Another expedition was sent to far eastern China. Its original purpose was to investigate Cambrian fauna and to search for fossils in pre-Cambrian rocks, but its broader purpose was to make a comparative study of the geology of western North America and eastern Asia.

It was to be expected that biological studies would receive much encouragement from the Carnegie Institution.

After many grants had been made for isolated researches, the conclusion was reached that it would be well to establish a laboratory for studies in experimental evolution. Opportunities for carrying out this purpose were afforded by the offers received from the Brooklyn Institute to place at the disposal of the Carnegie funds the facilities already in existence at Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, under the charge of Professor Davenport. This station was opened in the summer of 1904, and a collateral laboratory for kindred investigations in a southern climate has been established at the Dry Tortugas, near Key West. A station has also been established near Tucson, Arizona, for the study of desert vegetation, in order that the conditions in which plant life may be promoted in arid districts may be accurately ascertained.

These three laboratories are to be maintained for many years, and the results which are reached will from time to time appear in scientific memoirs.

As the Rockefeller Pathological Institution of New York is devoted to subjects related to medicine, the Carnegie Institution has done less in this direction than might otherwise have been the case. There are, however, some noteworthy exceptions. For the continuance of the *Index Medicus*, a guide to current literature of the medical sciences, a generous appropriation is annually made. Much attention also has been directed to the subject of nutrition, regarded by the physiologists as a field of great promise and importance.

Another interesting department is that of American historical research. The archives of the government are rich in the accumulations which have been brought together by the authority of Congress. They are now accessible to the student. To facilitate their use a bureau has been established in Washington, to which any qualified student may resort for guidance and help, and a distinguished historian has been placed at its head.

In an entirely different direction a large sum of money has been appropriated for investigation respecting the economic and social conditions of the United States under the direction of President Carroll D. Wright. Several of the foremost American authorities in economics have been enlisted, and topics appropriate to each one have been assigned. Before very long the results of these inquiries will be combined in such a form as will throw light upon masses of statistical records now in existence, awaiting consideration and discussion.

The third rubric is publication. At least forty memoirs have been accepted for publication, and are nearly or quite ready to be issued. Very few of them are of general interest; the others are so special that they attract the attention only of those who are working in the departments of science to which the memoirs relate. Copies are distributed to other institutions in exchange for their publications, and are placed gratuitously in many public and university libraries. The public can procure single copies at prices just above the cost of printing.

CATALOGUES AND INDEXES.

PROBABLY the most noteworthy of these undertakings is a collection of the writings of a distinguished American mathematical astronomer, Mr. George W. Hill. His writings, now inaccessible, are of the highest importance, and when brought together will make four quarto volumes.

Akin to the subject of publication is bibliography, or the preparation of such catalogues and indexes as will facilitate the progress of

different branches of investigation.

As already stated, the *Index Medicus*, a monthly classified record of the current medical literature of the world,—the publication of which had been suspended for want of pecuniary support,—has been assumed by the Carnegie Institution. Its value to the medical profession cannot be overestimated.

In order that the archives of the government—most important to all students of American history and politics—might be appreciated by the student, a guide to the archives of the United States government, extending through two hundred and fifty pages, has already appeared, and also a special report on the diplomatic archives of the State Department between 1789 and 1840. Professor Farlow, the Cambridge botanist, is preparing a bibliographical index of the North American fungi, and considerable progress has been made in a bibliography of geophysics. A handbook of the learned societies of the world, showing the organization of the agencies which exist in different countries for the promotion of research, is already nearly completed.

Under the department of sociology an index to the topic of immigration in Niles's Register is nearly complete. These indexes are regarded as fundamental, for they enable the institution to ascertain what has been done, what is doing, and what ought to be considered for future appropriations.

The fourth rubric is education. Mr. Carnegie, when he presented his trust deed, discussed the subject of a university in Washington, and explained why he preferred to direct his gift to an institution of a different order. Yet he proposed to encourage advanced students to avail themselves of the scientific opportunities afforded by the government in the city of Washington.

Various plans for opening the special advantages offered in the capital have been discussed, but thus far little progress has been made in the solution of the problem, partly because of decided differences of opinion among those who would like to see such provisions made.

Meanwhile a large number of young men and young women have been chosen annually, after careful scrutiny, and designated as research assistants. The usual stipend to each one of them is one thousand dollars. They are encouraged to go forward in special lines of advanced study of their own selection. They may pursue their studies in Washington, or in other places, at home or abroad, where the proper laboratories can be found and the proper guidance be received from qualified leaders.

These positions differ from what are commonly known as fellowships or scholarships. They are not intended to provide means by which a student may complete his course of study or to give assistance in the preparation of academic dissertations. Work of a more advanced and special character is expected of all who receive the appointment. In the first year the twenty-five research assistants were thus grouped: In astronomy, one; botany, two; chemistry, two; economics, one; geology, two; history, one; mathematics, two; physics, three; physiology, two; psychology, three; zoölogy, six.

One of these research assistants accompanied Professor Pumpelly to Turkestan; another, who had shown unusual aptitude for physiological investigations, was sent to Amsterdam, where certain facilities were better than those of this country.

An exile from Russia, who had shown in California rare ability in mathematics, was sent abroad, in order that he might have the inspiration and counsel of certain European authorities. Other research assistants have found in this country the most favorable opportunities which they could desire.

In reviewing what I have written, I am conscious that because of the limited space to which I have been restricted, I am far from having done justice to many coöperators of the institution. The space at command has not permitted reference to a large number of minor grants, each important in its way, but most of them of interest only to specialists.

Carnegie Inst
Jan. 29, 1902

The Carnegie Institution of Washington.

FOUNDED BY ANDREW CARNEGIE,

1902.

PRINTED FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE TRUSTEES AT THEIR FIRST MEETING,

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 29, 1902.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

UNDER THE GENERAL LAW OF THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

January 4, 1902

We, the undersigned, persons of full ages, and citizens of the United States, and a majority of whom are citizens of the District of Columbia, being desirous to establish and maintain, in the City of Washington, in the spirit of Washington, an institution for promoting original research in science, literature, and art, do hereby associate ourselves as a body corporate, for said purposes, under An Act to establish a code of Law for the District of Columbia, approved March third, nineteen hundred and one, sections 599 to 604 inclusive; and we do hereby certify in pursuance of said act as follows:

First. The name or title by which such institution shall be known in law is CARNEGIE INSTITUTION.

Second. The term for which said Institution is organized is perpetual.

Third. The particular business and objects of the Institution are the promotion of study and research, with power

(a) To acquire, hold, and convey real estate and other property necessary for the purposes of the Institution as herein stated, and to establish general and special funds;

(b) To conduct, endow, and assist investigation in any department of science, literature, or art, and to this end to cooperate with governments, universities, colleges, technical schools, learned societies, and individuals;

(c) To appoint committees of experts to direct special lines of research;

(d) To publish and distribute documents;
(e) To conduct lectures;
(f) To hold meetings;
(g) To acquire and maintain a library;
(h) And, in general, to do and perform all things necessary to promote the objects of said Institution.

Fourth. That the affairs, funds, and property of the corporation shall be in general charge of a Board of Trustees, the number of whose members for the first year shall be twenty-seven (27), and shall not thereafter exceed thirty (30) except by a three-fourths vote of said Board.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF we have hereto set our names and affixed our seals, at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on the fourth day of January, 1902.

JOHN HAY.	DANIEL C. GILMAN.
EDWARD D. WHITE.	CHARLES D. WALCOTT.
JOHN S. BILLINGS.	CARROLL D. WRIGHT.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: *ss*:

Be it remembered that on this fourth day of January, A. D. 1902, before the subscriber personally appeared the above named John Hay, Edward D. White, John S. Billings, Daniel C. Gilman, Charles D. Walcott, and Carroll D. Wright, to me personally known and known to me to be the persons whose names are subscribed to the foregoing instrument of writing, and severally and personally acknowledged the same to be their act and deed for the uses and purposes therein set forth.

Given under my hand and official seal the day and year above written.

WILLIAM MCNEIR,
Notary Public.

[SEAL]

THE GENERAL PURPOSE
AS INDICATED BY THE FOUNDER.

It is proposed to found in the city of Washington, in the spirit of Washington, an institution which, with the cooperation of institutions now or hereafter established, there or elsewhere, shall, in the broadest and most liberal manner encourage investigation, research, and discovery, show the application of knowledge to the improvement of mankind, provide such buildings, books and instruments as may be needed, and afford instruction of an advanced character to students whenever and wherever found, properly qualified to profit thereby.

SOME OF THE SPECIAL OBJECTS.

Among its aims are these:

1. To increase the efficiency of the Universities and other Institutions of learning throughout the country, by seeking to utilize and add to their existing facilities, and to aid teachers in the various institutions for experimental and other work, in these institutions as far as practicable.

2. To discover the invaluable and exceptional man in every department of study, whenever and wherever found, inside or outside of the schools, and enable him by financial aid to make the work for which he seems specially designed, his life work.

3. To promote original research, paying great attention thereto, as being one of the chief purposes of this institution.

4. To increase facilities for higher education.

5. To make more useful to such students as may find Washington the best point for their special studies, the Museums, Libraries, Laboratories, Observatory, Meteorological, Piscicultural and Forestry Schools, and kindred institutions of the several departments of the Government.

6. To ensure the prompt publication and distribution of the results of scientific investigation, a field considered to be highly important.

These and kindred objects are to be attained by the employment of able teachers in the various institutions in Washington or at other points, and by enabling men fitted for special work to devote themselves to it, through salaried fellowships or scholarships, or through salaries carrying pensions in old age, or through aid in other forms to such men as continue their special work at seats of learning, or who may be discovered outside the schools.

Ex-Officio

The President

The President of the Senate

The Speaker of the House

The Secretary of the Smithsonian

The President of the National Academy

Grover Cleveland	New Jersey
John S. Billings	New York
William Frew	Pennsylvania
Lyman P. Gage	Illinois
Daniel C. Gilman	Maryland
John Hay	Ohio
Abram S. Hewitt	New Jersey
Henry L. Higginson	Massachusetts
Henry Hitchcock	Missouri
Charles L. Hutchinson	Illinois
William Lindsay	Kentucky
Seth Low	New York
Wayne MacVeagh	Pennsylvania
D. O. Mills	California
S. Weir Mitchell	Pennsylvania
William W. Morrow	California
Elihu Root	New York
John C. Spooner	Wisconsin
Andrew D. White	New York
Edward D. White	Louisiana
Charles D. Walcott	District of Columbia
Carroll D. Wright	District of Columbia

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tions, with a more enlightened policy, have long perceived—that beautiful works of art conduce to the beauty of trade products, are the school in which the artisan is to become an artist—to say nothing of the direct effect upon the student of art. In the matter of this education it is futile to discriminate between works of art imported for museums and those for private houses. We have no hermits nowadays, and every great painting is an illuminating and warming flame of beauty that cannot be hid. Every connoisseur is, more or less generously, a contributor to loan collections which are free to the public. The heavy tariff tends to accentuate in the minds of holders of pictures the fact of private ownership, whereas a liberal policy would tend to increase their sense of the responsibility to the public involved in the possession of beautiful art. Let us be done with the idea that anybody is harmed by the presence in his drawing-room of such "luxuries" as a Rembrandt or a Botticelli, and cease to class a Donatello relief with perfumery and champagne.

International copyright has abundantly justified itself as a measure of progress and civilization; so, likewise, will free art. It is to be hoped that the present Congress will take an enlightened view of the question and respond to the demands of the most intelligent public sentiment. The artists, like the authors, do not come as beggars to ask for a bounty, but as men of public spirit to ask for free play in the diffusion of knowledge.

Education and Citizenship.

DURING one of those gloomy periods for New-Yorkers when their local government was in the hands of the morally unfragrant, there was a dinner of journalists and their friends at which President Low of Columbia University was present as the principal guest. On this occasion the chairman declared that he had had a dream of a time when the knowledge and wisdom embodied, so to speak, in the great university would be at the service of the city government. This was years ago, and the dream at that time seemed, even to the dreamer, much more visionary than practical. And yet, to-day, President Low of Columbia has been chosen by the people of the city as their chief magistrate, and other experts lately connected with that university are devoting their knowledge and wisdom to the city's service.

When one comes to think of it, it ought not to be a rare and surprising thing to see the city seeking advice and service not from the frequenters of bar-rooms, gambling-dens, and dives, as has been the case during the reign of Tammany, but, as now, from the ablest, most decent, and most expert men it has, either in its universities or elsewhere. That it should do so shows good sense on the part of the general community and of our new rulers, and a proper sense of the responsibilities of citizenship on the part of men of education, culture, and special training.

It is fortunate for New York and fortunate for the university that Columbia's new president, while a distinguished expert in the science of education, and a scholar "in his own right," so to speak, is also a man very deeply interested in all the problems of American citizenship. No prominent educator in the country has a firmer grasp of the idea that education is a means to an end, that end being not only the leading forward and upward of the individual, but the cultivation in that individual of a sense of duty to the community. In other words, President Butler understands, and none better, the function of a university in a democracy like ours not only to turn out men of good education, but of good citizenship.

OPEN LETTERS

The Carnegie Institution.

AN AUTHORITATIVE STATEMENT.

NOT many months ago, Mr. Andrew Carnegie surprised the universities of Scotland by a gift of ten millions of dollars for the encouragement of deserving students. He has now surprised the learned institutions of America by a gift of the same amount for the advancement of knowledge. As this Open Letter is written, he has not formally made his deed of gift, and the trustees whom [illegible] selected have not developed their plans, but [illegible] is definitely known to awaken the highest [illegible] and to call for the enthusiastic reception of his great project. His general purpose has been clearly stated in a single sentence. He purposes to found, in the city of Washington, in the spirit of Washington, an institution which, with the coöperation of institutions now or hereafter established, there or elsewhere, shall, in the broadest and most liberal manner, encourage investigation, research, and discovery, show the application of knowledge to the improvement of mankind, provide such buildings, books, and instruments as may be needed, and afford instruction of an advanced character to students, whenever and wherever found, qualified to profit thereby.

TOPICS OF THE TIME

Civic Improvement a Phase of Patriotism.

THERE is something enkindling to the imagination in the plans for the improvement of the city of Washington, as described by Mr. Charles Moore in THE CENTURY for February and March, and as illustrated by the accomplished artists who have made their drawings under the direction of the Congressional Commission. The more these plans and pictures are studied, the more thorough, the more magnificent, the nobler, do they seem. It is a part of the good fortune of the republic that men of the taste and large-mindedness of Washington, Jefferson, and L'Enfant shaped the city at the outset, and that its "improvement" should have come, in the ripeness of time, into the hands of an expert commission of the trained ability and moral force of Burnham, McKim, St. Gaudens, and the younger Olmsted. All honor to Senator McMillan for his share in bringing this great scheme to its present flourishing condition, and to the Presidents and secretaries and other officials who have so wisely and enthusiastically coöperated to bring about results the accomplishment of which will enjoy the approval and support of the intelligence of the entire country.

The "old Washington" is not without the attraction given by a fine and liberal ground-plan and the presence of public buildings adhering, under the influence of the city's founders, to the classic style of architecture. The new Washington will certainly compare favorably with any modern capital. Two of the city's existing public monuments are of such transcendent nobility that, being accented by their new surroundings, architectural and landscape, the whole impression will be unique in its magnificence and beauty: we refer to the great white shaft of the Washington Monument, and to the Capitol itself—the most imposing structure of the modern world.

To the devotee of art no new building can ever appeal with the poignant beauty of the ruin that crowns the Acropolis. In its pathetic dilapidation it remains the supreme and unapproached masterpiece of architecture. Nor can any later dome put to shame that which greatened from the brain of Michelangelo. The Capitol at Washington is not in rivalry in our thoughts with the imperious associations of Athens and Rome, or with any of the creations of the ancient world or of the Renaissance. We speak of it in comparison with the finest accomplishments of European art, since the great days, in its power, by reason of its commanding position and of its own lines and masses, to impress the minds of men. Its technical faults, whatever they may be, are lost sight of in its soaring, its imaginative proportions.

The good work planned for the capital city will give new impetus to the advancing tide of civic improvement now passing over the United States. It will be the pleasure of THE CENTURY MAGAZINE to do its share in popularizing and extending the movement by a number of articles on various phases of the subject, accompanied by illustrations of a particularly attractive sort.

To us this great esthetic movement appeals as being, in essence, a phase of patriotism.

America's Need of Free Art.

IT will be very difficult, and it ought to be impossible, for Congress to resist the renewed demand for the abolition of the tariff on works of art, which, it will be remembered, was taken off by the McKinley Bill of 1890 and restored by the Dingley Bill of 1897. The arguments for the repeal of this unpatriotic, unwise, and illogical provision are almost too familiar to need restatement. Their force has been increased by the responsible position which America has lately taken in the family of nations.

The only argument in favor of such a tariff was the materialistic and provincial view of art as a luxury. Admitting the sincerity of this view, it must be seen, in the perspective of history, that the luxuries of one epoch may become the necessities of the next. Ice, once in the first class, was long ago judicially pronounced to be in the second. Probably nothing has tended to the health of the people more than the advance of the bath-tub to the place of a necessity in house-construction. The palace car, the first-class hotel, the beautiful book, are not taxed as luxuries. The world is moving rapidly toward higher ideals of comfort and beauty; it is a time of great achievements, and the American people have reached a plane of national self-respect when they feel that for them the best is none too good. In spite of Mr. Hamilton Aide's published opinion that we do not love flowers, we are a beauty-loving, indeed a beauty-hungry, people. We are now at that stage of civilization when, aware of our meager opportunities for art education in the past, we are ready to respond with the fullest appreciation to the best that can be offered. This natural inclination, heightened by the fact that we have become the traveling nation of the world, may well make us impatient of the artificial obstacle which legislation has put in the way of our national growth in artistic taste, by the virtual exclusion of many paintings by the great masters which are waiting at our doors.

Merely to put the question on a commer[illegible] basis, we are beginning to see [illegible]

A more complete announcement of Mr. Carnegie's plan is given in this informal statement:

> Among its aims are these:
>
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> To make more useful, to such students as may find Washington the best point for their special studies, the museums, libraries, laboratories, observatory, meteorological, piscicultural, and forestry schools, and kindred institutions of the several departments of the government.
>
> To insure the prompt publication and distribution of the results of scientific investigation, a field considered to be highly important.
>
> These and kindred objects are to be attained by the employment of able teachers in the various institutions in Washington or at other points, and by enabling men fitted for special work to devote themselves to it, through salaried fellowships or scholarships, or through salaries carrying pensions in old age, or through aid in other forms to such men as continue their special work at seats of learning, or who may be discovered outside the schools.

The present moment is favorable for casting the eye backward over the growth of an idea, and for tracing the various influences which have contributed to its evolution. A small amount of that "original research," which is the dominant note of the scientific world, will show the relation of George Washington to this new movement.

The possible establishment of a national university was brought up in the Constitutional Convention, and was seriously discussed, but the project was dropped, and no mention of it is found in the fundamental law of the Union. When Washington became President he used this language in his first message to Congress (January 8, 1790):

> There is nothing which can better deserve your patronage than the promotion of science and literature. . . . Whether this desirable object will be best promoted by affording aids to seminaries of learning already established, by the institution of a national university, or by any other expedients, will be well worthy of a place in the deliberations of the legislature.

From that time onward, until he drew up his last will, a few months before he died, Washington frequently recurs to his wishes. "The University of the Federal City" is repeatedly spoken of. At the beginning of the year 1795 he points out the advantages of the "Federal City" as a site for a university, and says, if the plan is adopted, he will give to it fifty shares of the Potomac River Company. He adds, however, that the design has assumed no form, and that he does not know who are promoting it. A little later he addresses Mr. Jefferson on the same subject, and gives these reasons for preferring the Federal City for his proposed gift: it will be the seat of government; it is central; half the District of Columbia is in Virginia; there will be an advantage in governmental supervision, and certain studies in law and politics can be favorably pursued in the neighborhood of Congress. He speaks also of his own gift as a part of the endowment. In 1796 a memorial was presented to Congress for the foundation of a national university, but nothing came of it. Finally, in the will of Washington we have the following paragraph, which, like the famous paragraphs that constitute the Monroe Doctrine, is very short, and has been the basis of much discussion in later years:

> . . . as it has always been a source of serious regret with me to see the youth of these United States sent to foreign countries for the purpose of education, often before their minds were formed, or they had imbibed any adequate ideas of the happiness of their own; contracting too frequently not only habits of dissipation and extravagance, but principles unfriendly to republican government, and to the true and genuine liberties of mankind, which thereafter are rarely overcome; for these reasons it has been my ardent wish to see a plan devised on a liberal scale, which would have a tendency to spread systematic ideas through all parts of this rising empire, thereby to do away local attachments and State prejudices, as far as the nature of things would, or, indeed, ought to admit, from our national councils. Looking anxiously forward to the accomplishment of so desirable an object as this is (in my estimation), my mind has not been able to contemplate any plan more likely to effect the measure than the establishment of a University in a central part of the United States, to which the youths of fortune and talents from all parts thereof might be sent for the completion of their education, in all the branches of polite literature, in arts and sciences, in acquiring knowledge in the principles of politics and good government, and as a matter of infinite importance, in my judgment, by associating with each other, and forming friendships in juvenile years, be enabled to free themselves in a proper degree from those local prejudices and habitual jealousies which have just been mentioned, and which, when carried to excess, are never-failing sources of disquietude to the public mind, and pregnant of mischievous consequences to this country.

Whatever may have been the source of Washington's idea, it was not a passing thought, for his recorded commendations of it cover nearly ten years. But there was little public discussion of the subject for nearly three quarters of a century, although it was repeatedly mentioned in Presidential messages. At length, in 1873, a member of Congress, the Hon. John W. Hoyt of Wisconsin, afterward governor of Wyoming, brought the subject forward, and from that time to this he has been the unselfish, undaunted, and persistent advocate of a national university to be organized and endowed by Congress. In spite of the opposition and coldness which the project has encountered, he has lost no opportunity to urge its importance; he has never lost his zeal and confidence. Eminent members of the national legislature have intro-

duced the appropriate bills, and yet no final action has been taken by Congress. The support of distinguished men in every part of the country has been secured, and yet, at the same time, strong objections have been raised in various quarters. Many wise and patriotic persons have been apprehensive that Congress would not be, as years roll by, the best supporter of advanced education, and others have thought that the country already has more than enough institutions exercising the university functions.

Recently other influences have been at work. Many persons who admire the management of the Smithsonian Institution have thought it desirable that the work of that establishment should be so enlarged as to exercise, in part at least, the functions of a university; but the authorities of the Smithsonian have not seen the way clear to any such expansion. Many of those who are connected with the scientific bureaus of the government became aware of the great resources of Washington which might be opened to students properly qualified to profit by them, and probably at their suggestion, Congress consented to the opening of these resources to those who might be enrolled in the institutions of the District of Columbia. Five institutions in the District are called universities—the Georgetown University, under the Jesuit fathers; the Columbian University, controlled by the Baptists; the Howard University, for the instruction of Africans; the Catholic University, chartered by the Pope and fostered by the Roman Catholic prelacy; and the American University, projected by the Methodists. This simple enumeration shows how divergent have been the wishes and aims of those citizens who have agreed with Washington that the Federal City offered exceptional advantages for advanced instruction.

Another factor has entered into this complex problem. Many influential and patriotic ladies, in different parts of the country, have formed the George Washington Memorial Association, and, among other objects, have undertaken to collect a fund which might be applied to the erection, in Washington, of a memorial building in honor of Washington, to be used as a central, administrative building for the national university, if such an institution should come into existence.

Just before adjournment, in the summer of 1901, Congress authorized the opening of the scientific bureaus and libraries of Washington to students from any part of the country. This was an opportunity which was immediately seized by the Washington Academy of Sciences and by the George Washington Memorial Association, just referred to, and they united their forces in the establishment of an independent body to be known as the Washington Memorial Institution. This movement received the support of a large number of the presidents of colleges throughout the land, and in the autumn of 1901 everything looked favorable for the beginning of its work, except the lack of funds. In a private way some efforts were made to secure, if not an endowment, a sufficient income to carry on the work of the new organization.

Then came a great surprise. Mr. Carnegie announced his desire to found an institution in the city of Washington upon the plan already indicated at the beginning of this letter, and those whom he has selected for this work are about to proceed to the unfolding of his purposes.

The form of organization is very simple. Under the general law of the District of Columbia, six persons—namely, Messrs. John Hay, Edward D. White, John S. Billings, Charles D. Walcott, Carroll D. Wright, and Daniel C. Gilman—formed an incorporation at Mr. Carnegie's request, and subsequently, on his nomination, selected twenty-seven persons to be the trustees, namely: the President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, the president of the National Academy of Sciences, *ex officiis;* Grover Cleveland, John S. Billings, William N. Frew, Lyman J. Gage, Daniel C. Gilman, John Hay, Abram S. Hewitt, Henry L. Higginson, Henry Hitchcock, Charles L. Hutchinson, William Lindsay, Seth Low, Wayne MacVeagh, D. O. Mills, S. Weir Mitchell, W. W. Morrow, Elihu Root, John C. Spooner, Andrew D. White, Edward D. White, Charles D. Walcott, and Carroll D. Wright.

It is obvious that a body like this, which is made up of men whose homes are in widely scattered parts of the country, and who are evidently selected because of the interest they have shown in the welfare of the country, cannot manage the details of scientific investigation. They will doubtless select certain executive officers, but even these will not be qualified, without a great deal of expert advice, to determine the value of the various methods of procedure which will quickly be presented for their consideration. Accordingly, the next step forward will be to appoint a number of counselors or experts, to whom will be referred important questions of a scientific character, the selection of competent helpers, and the best methods of publishing results. It is proposed, in other words, to select, in different departments of knowledge, men who, by their ability and experience, have shown themselves worthy of confidence. They will constitute the scientific corps of the institution, and will be chosen because they are qualified and willing to coöperate in advancing the purposes of the institution.

It is noteworthy that Mr. Carnegie's gift does not supersede any action on the part of Congress to establish a university, in the ordinary sense of that word, where a faculty shall be assembled, laboratories provided, and postgraduate students admitted. All the plans thus far projected for a national university have looked toward postgraduate work, extending the opportunities now provided in colleges and other institutions throughout the land. This form of activity is foreign to Mr. Carnegie's purposes, and his purposes can be carried out with or without the establishment of a national university by Congress. That question stands now, as heretofore, on its own merits.

The friends of scientific research will await the further development of the Carnegie Institution with profound interest. Even those who would pre-

fer the organization of a national university, supported by Congress, must perceive upon reflection, if they do not at the outset, that Mr. Carnegie's plans are as broad as the field of knowledge, that the amount of his gift surpasses any other endowment in the world for the specific purpose of extending science, and that the spirit of coöperation which he enjoins upon his trustees must bring the new institution into close affiliation with all that is best in the country. He will deserve not only the applause but also the gratitude of mankind.

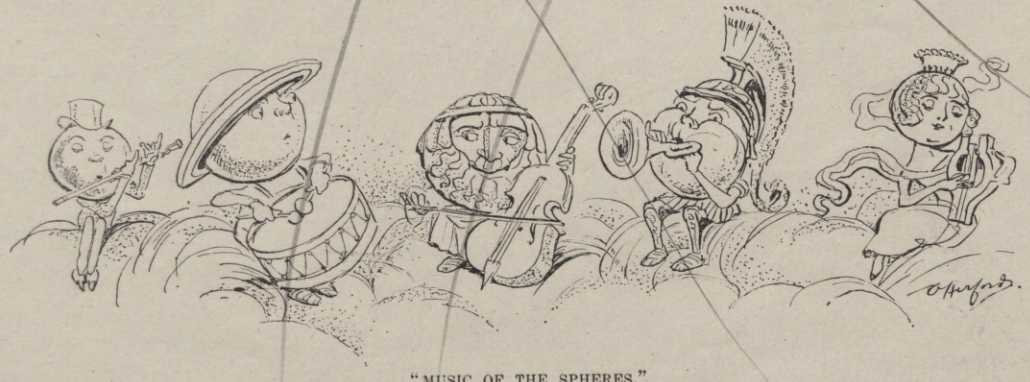
Daniel C. Gilman.

IN LIGHTER VEIN

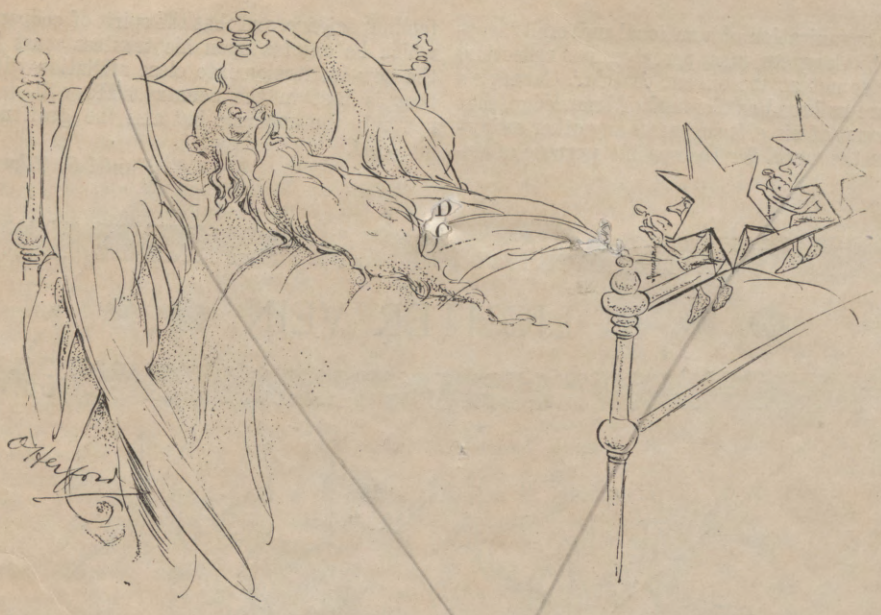
A Sky-lark.

WHEN Sirius was the Dog-star, 't was a very gay affair
That took place not on earth at all, but 'way up in the air;
The ball-room was well lighted with electric Northern Lights,
Which thus enabled all to see most truly wondrous sights.
The music for the dancing was the sort one seldom hears,
And was rendered very sweetly—'t was the Music of the Spheres.
Old Father Time said, with a sigh: "I think I 'll go to sleep;
My hour-glass is not needed, for the Stars their Watches keep."

The company arrived by scores. The Sleet was Hailed with joy;
The Fogs all came in Clouds, of course, and acted strangely coy;
And those who came on Trade-winds were the ones that bought and sold,
But higher classes came in state, and e'en the Thunder Rolled.
The Frost came on his Icicle—a chainless, bevel-gear;
Said Mr. Ice: "I see you ride, but Peddle nothing here."
Before they danced, there came a sound of "Ting-a-ling-a-ling!"
At which each one exclaimed: "I know that that is Saturn's Ring!"



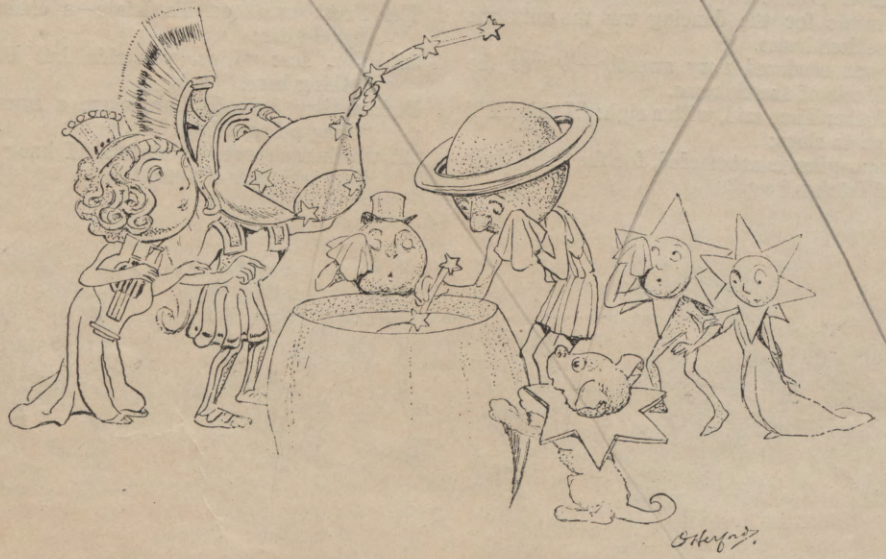
"MUSIC OF THE SPHERES."



"THE STARS THEIR WATCHES KEEP."

Then came a knock both loud and bold. Said all the little Stars:
"That knock is Papa Jupiter's; if it 's not Pa's, it 's Mars'."

'T is hard to tell of all that host which really was most fair:
Aurora Borealis wore a Rainbow in her hair;
Her sparkling glance could not surpass Miss Lightning's brilliant Flash—
And, by the way, the latter's tongue could sting like any lash.
Both ladies, too, were jealous of Miss Luna beaming near,
And said: "We do not want Miss Luna Mooning round us here."



"THE GREAT, BIG DIPPER AND THE SMALL WERE ALWAYS IN DEMAND."

The Carnegie Institution began its course on January 29 with an endowment of ten million dollars in five-per-cent. bonds, and a board of twenty-six distinguished trustees, of whom Mr. A. S. Hewitt was chosen chairman. We give elsewhere an interesting picture of this first meeting. Dr. D. C. Gilman was elected President of the Institution. The trust deed, which was read and published, relieves the trustees of all responsibility, pecuniary or otherwise, which could be inconvenient to assume, and endows them with the fullest authority as to investment of funds and uses of income. They may even, by a two-thirds vote, amend the purposes of the trust. These purposes, as Mr. Carnegie sets them forth, are: to promote original research; to discover the exceptional man in every department of study whenever and wherever found, and enable him to make the work for which he seems specially designed his life-work; to increase facilities for higher education; to increase the efficiency of universities; to enable students to study to advantage in Washington; and to promote prompt publication and distribution of the results of scientific investigations. Of all these useful purposes the most novel, and therefore the most interesting, seems the discovery of the exceptional man. He exists, and he is important, but it is usually hard to identify him before he has arrived. Sometimes when he is surest of himself and his valuable rarity, observers, even the most competent ones, will be incredulous; and again, when observers are most confident, the man may turn out common clay. There was Keely, an exceptional man whose time had to be devoted to the strategy by which he lived. Assisted by Mr. Carnegie's foundation, he might have found time to discover something, or might himself have been found out to the advantage of investors. Not the least useful office of the new Institution may be the measurement and rejection of scientific impostors.

roll D. Wright | Dr. S. Weir Mitchell | S. P. Langley | D. O. Mills | Dr. John S. Billings | Judge Morrow, of California | Hon. Abram S. Hewitt | Wayne MacVeagh | Mr. Hutchinson, of Chicago | Mr. Frew, of Pittsburg | Dr. Daniel C. Gilman | Colonel Henry Higginson, of Boston | Henry Hitchcock

Senator William P. Frye | Ex-Secretary Gage | Secretary Root | Secretary Hay | Mr. Andrew Carnegie | Speaker Henderson

The commendable activities of the Fire Commission-
er in the suppression of the "standing-room" menace
and nuisance at our theat[illegible] should receive the un-
well to consider it further before it is too late for him
has already considered this. Perhaps he would do
thing. It is a foundation. Santos-Dumont no doubt
ety is characteristically German, and it is worth some-
and suggestions. The work done by this excellent soci-
actual construction, as well as many valuable plans
and experimental data necessary to begin the work of
voyaging a solid accumulation of all the mathematic
find in the archives of the Berlin society for air-
which already exist. Any one who wants to try will
and imagination could probably build a boat that
could cross the Atlantic within a year. It would
mean but an assembling of materials and machinery
very distant. A hard-headed engineer with money
But the day of lake and ocean going craft need not be
to rest from a terrific speed, easily and without a jar.
to come inland navigation of the air is impossible,
save for long overland flights or where there are
sufficient stretches of water to allow a vessel to come
and stopped in the water. Probably for a long time
many hard problems to solve. It could only be started
ly coming. There are many difficulties in the way,
tle between daybreak and dusk. Such a vessel is sure-
pay no attention to it. And it would span the Atlan-
or a tornado as it now goes through a big wave, and
such a speed such a ship would go through a hurricane
sufficient motive force is all that is needed. And at
the *Oceanic* could sail the air as well as the seas. A
side to afford a greater surface, the *Deutschland* or
ly, and with a pair of planes outstretched on either

Judge Morrow, of California

roll D. Wright | Dr. S. Weir Mitchell | S. P. Langley | D. O. Mills | Dr. John S. Billings | Hon. Abram S. Hewitt | Wayne MacVeagh | Mr. Hutchinson, of Chicago | Mr. Frew, of Pittsburg | Dr. Daniel C. Gilman | Colonel Henry Higginson, of Boston | Henry Hitchcock

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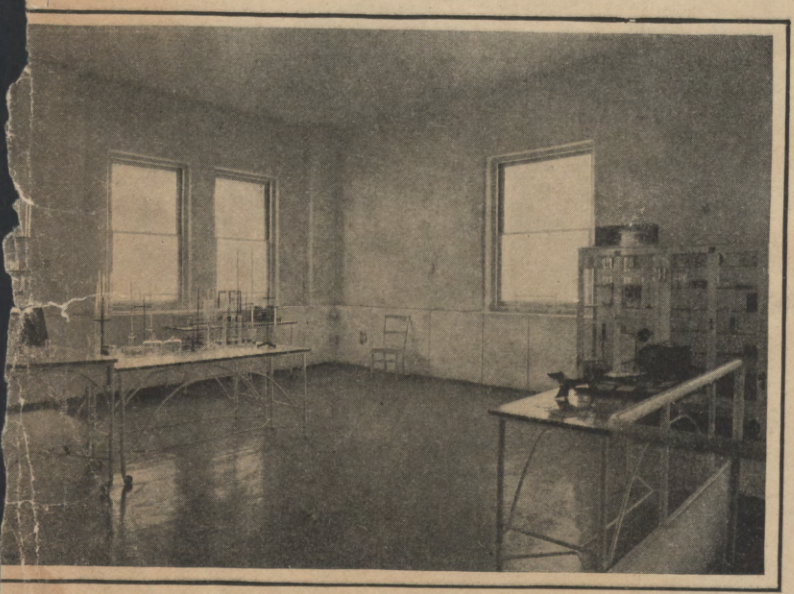
Senator William P. Frye | Ex-Secretary Gage | Secretary Root | Secretary Hay | Mr. Andrew Carnegie
Speaker Henderson

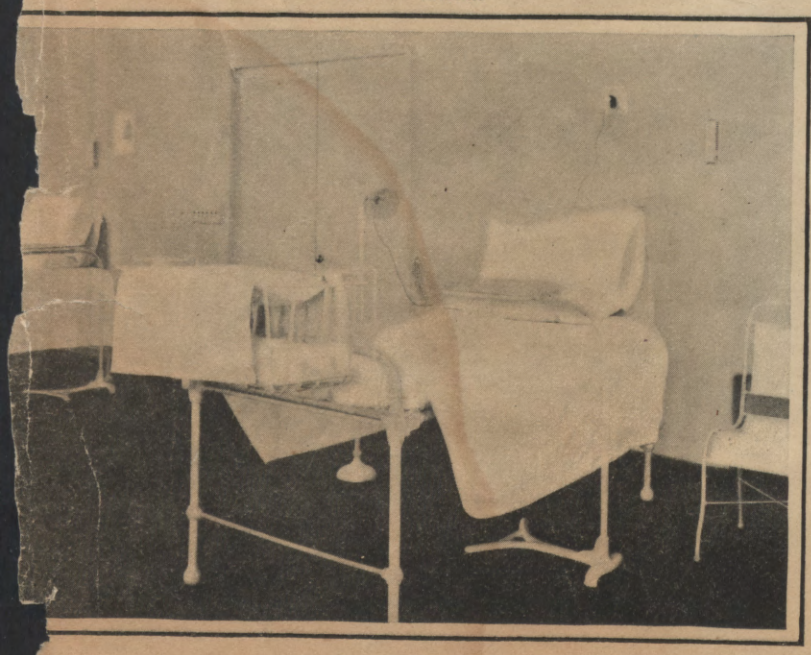
The Electric Ambulance

The ambulance is lighted within and without, and when closed it is a miniature hospital in itself. Distinctive features are that it opens on the side, and is lighted from the top



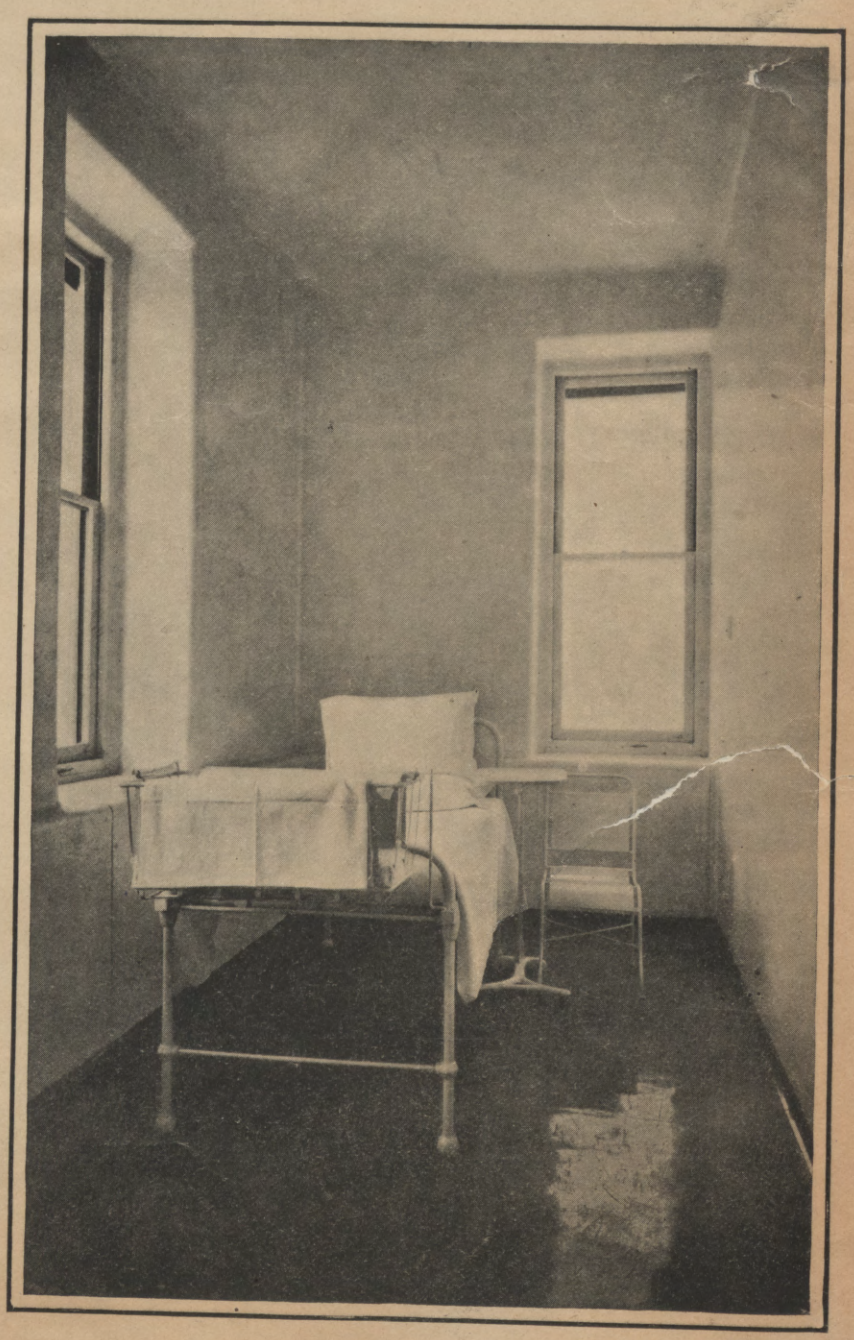
One of the Laboratories

ortant parts of the hospital are the laboratories, the lecture-rooms, etc., which offer unusual facilities for students



One of the Beds in the Wards

g the cradle attached to the foot of each bed, the movable tray, and the adjustable electric lamp



A Room in the Septic Ward

Showing the absence of all dust-collecting corners on the floors, ceiling, and walls. The

Anonymous
Perpetual educational trusts
1903?

D. C. Gilman

Carnegie Institution.

PERPETUAL EDUCATIONAL TRUSTS.

Post.

There is no more considerate provision of the deed of trust of the Carnegie Institution than that by which the founder has empowered his trustees "to modify the conditions and regulations under which the funds may be dispensed, so as to secure that these shall always be applied in the manner best adapted to the changed conditions of the time." This means that the trustees will never find themselves in the ungracious attitude of blinking the very terms of their trusteeship, and discrediting the judgment of the founder from whom they derive their authority. It means, too, that a great philanthropist has had the discretion, and, one may say, the sense of humor, to see that the needs of to-morrow are not those of to-day, and that wisdom does not die with the makers of philanthropic bequests.

It is strange that so simple and sensible an attitude should be unique among great benefactors, and that the teaching of the past in this matter should have been so heroically ignored. Everybody knows that, if every mass solemnly endowed *in perpetuo* for the repose of a soul were sung, the whole Continent of Europe would be vocal in the Gregorian mode; that if the bread and ale provided by pious founders were actually dispensed at the wickets of dismantled abbeys, whole countrysides might dismiss their overseers of the poor. Even when time does not wholly efface such donations, it often leaves them but ridiculous; or reasonable only because their original purpose has been disowned. And yet people confidently seek to perpetuate their personal preferences, or even their simple whims, and corporations still receive bequests the conditions of which, even upon acceptance, they have every intention of evading. The question of casuistry here involved is one of peculiar interest, because the delinquents, potential or actual, belong to the most highly esteemed order of society. What shall one think when the presidents and trustees of institutions of learning or charity play fast and loose with the desires of their benefactors, and, for that matter, with the laws of the land?

Of course, it may be said that common sense imposes a statute of limitations in these matters. Frequently the change in the administration of a trust is so gradual that it would be impossible to determine just when contravention of the founder's purpose began. Thus one can hardly hold it against the incumbents of several chairs of metaphysics of colonial date that they do not annually denounce *ex cathedra* the errors of Roman Catholic, Arminian, or Baptist theology, as the case may be. And yet such conditions have been the occasion of grave moral scruple, even in recent times. In all cases of this sort it may be assumed, if there was originally nothing eccentric in the terms of the foundation, that the testator, could he be summoned to council, would assent to any reasonable modification of his bequest which changed times might require.

But the matter frequently presents itself in the far less pleasing aspect of early and premeditated evasion by the immediate beneficiaries of the gift. The ingenuity of administrators is constantly at work in arranging to transfer funds given for specific purposes to the general uses of the institution. A certain Eastern college has a chair of American history, literature, and eloquence, founded some ten years ago, the incumbent of which gives *pro forma* instruction in American history for a few weeks a year, while he illustrates American literature only in his published writing about European travel and art, and American eloquence chiefly in his lectures on the art of the Middle Ages and of the Renaissance. Similarly the library of a great university has an unduly large fund for, we will say, Scandinavian literature. How many departments fly the Hyperborean flag, for library purposes, it would be unwise to specify. But it is safe to say that only the newest and most ingenuous professors of French, German, Italian, Spanish, or English fail to prove that their *desiderata* are indispensable to a Scandinavian library. The moral question here involved is a complex one; for very generally the beneficiary institutions have had no voice in the framing of the bequest. They have had usually simply the option of accepting the bequest under its conditions or foregoing it entirely. Practically the moral sense of a corporation, even of a university, is very weak before so crucial a test.

If to be caught in such a moral dilemma is unfortunate, the resultant harm from these apparent perversions of trusts is more apparent than real. It must fairly be assumed that a testator intends primarily to aid the institution in which he creates a foundation. It certainly must be taken for granted that he would not insist upon literal fulfilment of the terms of his will, to the detriment of its beneficiary. But the weighing of the subtile question of relative good, with its infinite possibilities of casuistry, should not, it seems to us, be thrown wholly upon the tender consciences of presidents and trustees. When a specific trust has plainly outlived its usefulness, or, again, if its terms are originally detrimental, it should be possible to obtain from the law-makers an order converting a specific into a general trust, or, when possible, authorizing a new disposition of the fund which shall be germane to the intention of the founder. So much deference, it seems to us, trustees owe to those from whom they derive their powers. We need hardly add that if donors generally had, like Mr. Carnegie, held the view that if a man is competent to frame a trust wisely, his representatives in future times will be wise enough to change it judiciously, a very pretty question in casuistry, and an occasional stumbling-block in morals, would never have arisen. In this matter Mr. Carnegie has set most gracefully an example which is worthy of general imitation.

NOT A UNIVERSITY.

There seems to be a misunderstanding in the minds of a good many newspapers writers in regard to the true nature of the work that Mr. CARNEGIE'S latest splendid gift for education is intended to accomplish. The aim has been referred to in a number of instances as a university. It is not intended to be that at all, but something far more beneficent in its effects, and more wide-reaching in its influence.

Substantially the ten millions that Mr. CARNEGIE has given to the Carnegie Institution will be used to promote through all time the pursuit of original research in all lines of inquiry. The gentlemen who recently met in Washington and organized under the laws of the District of Columbia and the State of Maryland will in due time elect a Board of Trustees, with power to fill vacancies in their number, the body thus being made continuous and self-perpetuating, and these Trustees will have the direction of the expenditure of the income of the splendid foundation provided by Mr. CARNEGIE. In this task it is to be assumed that they will seek the counsel of the most experienced and expert scholars and investigators, and that they will undertake to cover as wide a variety of fields as possible and to cover them in a way to make the results most fruitful. But they will not, as we are informed, even consider the plan of including a university in their work, that not being contemplated by Mr. CARNEGIE himself.

Practically the beneficence of Mr. CARNEGIE will be directed to carrying out on a much extended scale the general principle recommended by the Committee of the National Educational Association, with reference to the employment of the scientific collections and resources of the National Government at Washington. The radical difference between a university and the work of research provided for by the Carnegie Institution is that the former must be situated at one place, and must use a large part of its funds for installation, and then must devote another large part to teaching that can be obtained as well from other sources. The latter can be prosecuted in any part of the country where the conditions are most favorable, it requires relatively inexpensive "plant," and the funds designed for it can be devoted wholly to it, while the results cannot be secured in any other way.

It is quite doubtful whether another university is needed in this country. It is not doubtful at all that the income of ten millions used to promote research in all the higher branches of investigation, thus supplementing and enriching the efforts of all universities, would render a service many times greater than could be obtained from a new university. Indeed, this is precisely the direction in which, as yet, the higher education in the United States has fallen short of the level of the best in other lands, and of the best that ought to be done in our own land. This fact is clearly recognized, and has been repeatedly and emphatically urged by the most able and learned of our educators. It is a most fortunate thing that a man of Mr. CARNEGIE'S ample means and generous disposition has had the intelligence and foresight to perceive this need and provide for it in such a noble fashion. His libraries are bound to be of untold usefulness, but the usefulness of this latest gift will be of a different kind. It opens the way of knowledge in every direction at the point where existing resources relatively fail.

Anonymous
to apply Carnegie
Post Jan. 9, 1902

D. C. Gilman

Carnegie Institution.

TO APPLY CARNEGIE GIFT

Trustees of Educational Institution Officially Announced.

Donation of $10,000,000 Is Made in the Form of 5 Per Cent. Bonds—Outline of General Purposes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Official announcement was made to-day of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Institution, which has been incorporated here under the $10,000,000 gift of Andrew Carnegie. The only indication as to the form of the gift is that it will be in "5 per cent. bonds." This is referred to in a single sentence as follows:

"It is the purpose of Mr. Carnegie to transfer $10,000,000 in 5 per cent. bonds to the Board of Trustees for the purposes above mentioned."

The announcement was made in the form of a statement given out by Dr. Charles D. Walcott, Secretary of the incorporators, in accordance with the expressed wish of Mr. Carnegie. The statement says:

"In the development of his plans, Mr. Carnegie has consulted with a number of gentlemen in different parts of the country, including the heads of universities and other scientific institutions, and particularly with Abram S. Hewitt, Dr. Daniel C. Gilman, Dr. John S. Billings, Dr. Charles D. Walcott, and Carroll D. Wright."

The Board of Trustees elected by the incorporators to carry out the purposes of the institution as indicated is as follows:

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.

The President of the United States.
The President of the United States Senate.
The Speaker of the House of Representatives.
The Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.
The President of the National Academy of Sciences.

Selected Members—Grover Cleveland, New Jersey; John S. Billings, New York; William N. Frew, Pennsylvania; Lyman J. Gage, Illinois; Daniel C. Gilman, Maryland; John Hay, District of Columbia; Abram S. Hewitt, New Jersey; Henry L. Higginson, Massachusetts; Henry Hitchcock, Missouri; Charles L. Hutchinson, Illinois; William Lindsay, Kentucky; Seth Low, New York; Wayne MacVeagh, Pennsylvania; D. O. Mills, California; S. Weir Mitchell, Pennsylvania; W. W. Morrow, California; Elihu Root, New York; John C. Spooner, Wisconsin; Andrew D. White, New York; Edward D. White, Louisiana; Charles D. Walcott, District of Columbia, and Carroll D. Wright, District of Columbia.

The Board of Trustees will meet to organize and elect officers in the office of the Secretary of State on Jan. 29.

Mr. Carnegie's purpose, as stated by himself in requesting the various Trustees to become members of the board, is as follows:

"It is proposed to found in the City of Washington, in the spirit of Washington, an institution which, with the co-operation of institutions now or hereafter established there or elsewhere, shall, in the broadest and most liberal manner, encourage investigation, research, and discovery; encourage the application of knowledge to the improvement of mankind; provide such buildings, laboratories, books, and apparatus as may be needed, and afford instruction of an advanced character to students whenever and wherever found, inside or outside of schools, properly qualified to profit thereby.

"Among its aims are these:

"To increase the efficiency of the universities and other institutions of learning throughout the country by utilizing and adding to their existing facilities and by aiding teachers in the various institutions for experimental and other work on these institutions as far as may be advisable.

"To discover the exceptional man in every department of study, whenever and wherever found, and enable him by financial aid to make the work for which he seems specially designed his lifework.

"To promote original research, paying great attention thereto, as being one of the chief purposes of this institution.

"To increase facilities for higher education.

"To enable such students as may find Washington the best point for their special studies to avail themselves of such advantages as may be open to them in the museums, libraries, laboratories, observatory, meteorological, piscicultural, and forestry schools and kindred institutions of the several departments of the Government.

"To insure the prompt publication and [illegible] of the results of scientific investigation, a field considered to be highly important.

"These and kindred objects may be attained by providing the necessary apparatus for experimental work, by employing able teachers from the various institutions in Washington or elsewhere, and by enabling men fitted for special work to devote themselves to it through salaried fellowships or scholarships or through salaries with or without pensions in old age or through aid in other forms to such men as continue their special work at seats of learning throughout the world."

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTION.

Post Jan 6, 1902

Details of the incorporation of the Carnegie Institution, which is to administer the $10,000,000 gift of Andrew Carnegie to the United States Government, give the names of the incorporators as John Hay, Secretary of State; Edwin D. White, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; Charles D. Walcott, Superintendent of the United State Geological Survey; John S. Billings, formerly Surgeon-General of the United States Army, and Daniel C. Gilman, until recently President of Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore, who is regarded as Mr. Carnegie's personal representative, and Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor. The articles of incorporation set forth that the incorporators desire to establish and maintain in the city of Washington, "in the spirit of Washington, an institution for promoting original research in science, literature, and art." The term for which the institution is organized is stated to be "perpetual." The particular objects and business of the institution, in addition to the promotion of study and research, are set forth as follows:

To acquire, hold, and convey real estate and other property necessary for the purpose of the Institution, and to establish general and specific funds.

To conduct, endow, and assist investigation in any department of scientific literature or art, and to this end to coöperate with governments, universities, colleges, technical schools, learned societies, and individuals.

To appoint committees of experts to direct special lines of research.

To publish and distribute documents, to conduct lectures and to hold meetings.

To acquire and maintain a library, and, in general, to do and perform all things necessary to promote the objects of the Institution.

There are to be thirty-seven trustees for the first year, and after that not more than thirty, unless the Board, by a three-fourths vote, shall decide otherwise.

Carnegie Institution.

questions, and their opinion will carry great weight.

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTION.

To-day's Washington dispatches make it plain that the Carnegie Institution is not to be a university, but an auxiliary to all the universities of the land. Its aim will be to initiate and foster pure research, leaving the investigator free to pursue his studies wherever his duties or his convenience may dictate. Assurance is given that all branches of scholarship will be impartially considered, that natural science will have no preference over the humanities, but that both will be recognized according to the ability and promise shown by their devotees. This great institution will, presumably, erect no stately pile of buildings, confer no high-sounding degrees, build up no imposing list of famous teachers to form its visible faculty. It will, on the contrary, aid in the search for truth only those who have passed the pupil's stage and are fit, themselves, to lead others in research. The greatness and generosity of the thought which prompts such a foundation will never find adequate material expression. Hundreds of investigators, each following the line of his preference and capacity, each adding to the stock of human knowledge, each measurably relieved of the hard material conditions which are almost inevitably the scholar's lot—this will be the Carnegie Institution in effective operation. The spectacle is only for the mind's eye, but it yields nothing in impressiveness to crowded lecture-rooms in stately buildings, and all the visible pomp and circumstance of university life.

Such, so far as one may gather from the brief and somewhat arid expression of intention given to the press this morning, is the ideal of the Carnegie Institution. To make this ideal effective is a task of far greater delicacy and difficulty than that which confronts the administrator of a university. The university has its students under constant observation, while its professors are habitually under the stimulus of friendly association and professional rivalry. The Carnegie Institution will require a peculiar tact of its administrators—nothing less, indeed, than the ability to discern the promise of investigators who have only begun to display their quality, and the insight and diligence to select from the thousands of professed investigators in the country the scores or the hundreds who are worthy of the extraordinary support and encouragement offered by this unique institution.

That the distinguished scholars, statesmen, administrators, and men of affairs who make up the Board of Trustees fully realize the gravity of this problem may be unhesitatingly assumed. The public, however, may not so fully recognize the fact that the practical efficiency of the foundation will depend upon sub-committees of eminent specialists which must make the actual awards of fellowships, prizes, and subsidies. The Board of Trustees could not, if it would, examine the individual applications, or fairly weigh the credentials of aspirants in the remoter fields of scholarship. If, for example, a Western scholar or group of scholars should request support for a concordance of the major Buddhist writings—a desideratum in the Oriental field—it is certain that the Board of Trustees would lay the matter before the recognized leaders of Oriental study in this country. It may fairly be assumed, then, that, corresponding to the faculty of an ordinary university, the trustees of the Carnegie Institution will gradually appoint standing committees of noted specialists, to which the duty of actually choosing the beneficiaries and administering the subsidies for research will be intrusted. Such committees, it is almost needless to say, should be of the highest professional character. The appointment of a few advisors on the basis of academic notoriety, rather than of scholarship, would mean the cheapening of Mr. Carnegie's benefaction, so far as these scholars, falsely so called, had it in charge. It would be possible, indeed, through favoritism, or even through mere frivolity, largely to vitiate the usefulness of Mr. Carnegie's gift. His trustees cannot be too much on their guard against specious adventurers who sail under the colors of scholarship. While one might regret in passing that the officers of our older universities are not more largely represented on the Board, fortunately its composition gives every assurance that its members will not appoint to these vital positions on the advisory committees men unworthy of so great a trust.

The distinction of the Carnegie Institution over similar foundations lies chiefly in the power to initiate disinterested research. Other institutions—the academies, for example, both here and abroad—reward research successfully completed. The very useful work of publication and distribution of learned works is already undertaken by bodies like the various academies—the Smithsonian Institution, notably, and the university presses. Beyond these useful and dignified functions, the advisory committees of the Washington foundation will have the privilege of surveying minutely their respective fields, and deciding where lies the most pressing need and the great promise, with the assurance that no scholarly enterprise once advisedly undertaken will be cramped or deformed for lack of financial support. It would be foolish to forecast minutely the course of an institution which is so auspiciously founded and organized, but one may venture the prediction that a series of great co-operative investigations in the field of science, philosophy, letters, and art will be the most enduring monument of this "invisible university," as they seem to be its most logical reason for being

D. C. Gilman
Carnegie Institution

Anonymous
The Carnegie Institution
Jan. 12, 1902
Post. Jan. 12 1902

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING POST:

SIR: Every American will applaud, with you, the high purpose and splendid plan which have guided Mr. Carnegie in the foundation of his great institution at Washington; the outline of its aims, as given this evening in your columns, is worthy of the enlightened philanthropy which has characterized Mr. Carnegie's career.

But can as much be said of the men chosen to carry out these excellent designs? It is a distinguished list, as distinctions go in this country. But it is chiefly a list of politicians.

If the schedule of plans given in the statement from Washington be taken as a criterion, Mr. Carnegie's chief aims are to lift from America the reproach that it occupies in the world of science a backward place. Why, then, have America's real scientific leaders of science so slight a place?

Where are men of the type of Simon Newcomb and Graham Bell, Dr. Bowditch and Professor Wilson, Elihu Thompson and Professor Michaelson, Willard Gibbs and President Mendenhall, Sedgwick Minot and President Steinmetz—to name but a few from a generous host?

What encouragement can there be to men of science in America that men shall be set over them ignorant of their work?

Prof. S. P. Langley of Washington is there by virtue of his office as Secretary of the Smithsonian, and we have no finer type. His work is known beyond the confines of his own country. But he stands almost alone.

The President of the National Academy of Sciences, another ex-officio member, must, no doubt, be well regarded by his colleagues, yet the writer will, for one, confess that it was an unfamiliar name.

Dr. Weir Mitchell is honored of his profession, but the energies of his later years have been turned from scientific work to the writing of novels. Dr. Billings has deserted his vocation to become a librarian. The director of the Geological Survey is the only other scientific name.

But what can be the weight of these in a long list of lawyers, judges, Senators, and office-holders generally? What aid or help to research can these latter give—men who could scarcely pass an elementary examination in chemistry, physics, or higher mathematics?

The special branches of scientific work have grown so highly technical that there are few, even among those who have a genuine interest in scientific work, who are able to keep in touch with the advance line. And it is precisely this advance line which Mr. Carnegie wishes to reinforce. The United States does not occupy a high position among other nations in this field, but it has, nevertheless, a very large and very keen body of men, whose work deserves a wider recognition than it has as yet received.

But will it be a stimulus to these unselfish and unwearied investigators to seek the aid of a class of men who do not know remotely what they [the investigators] are about?

It is under this heavy handicap that Mr. Carnegie's Institution is to begin its life. It seems like a costly mistake. A.

Princeton, N. J., January 10.

[Our correspondent expresses a fear which is undoubtedly shared by a respectable number of those in academic circles. If the subsidies to investigators in the remote sciences are actually to be made by the Board of Trustees, without competent advice, then A.'s criticism is certainly as valid as it is trenchant. But we believe (1) that no subsidy will be granted except upon the recommendation of eminent specialists in the field of research under consideration—men of the standing of the Trustees are not likely to pass upon matters about which they know nothing; (2) that the purposes of the Carnegie Institution are not so exclusively scientific as our correspondent seems to imagine; and that in view of the uncertainty as to the scope of this Institution, suspension of judgment is the wiser part. All will feel that Mr. Carnegie's long record of well-considered benefactions is a kind of guarantee that he has not committed himself to any Utopian scheme, or to any great project in the execution of which he will dispense with the aid of the competent.—ED. EVENING POST.]

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gratulation and of inspiration.

TIMES Dec 11. 1901

MR. CARNEGIE'S "UNIVERSITY."

The explanation, which seems to be quite authentic, given by Mr. CARROLL D. WRIGHT of Mr. CARNEGIE'S latest and most remarkable benefaction, again vindicates the shrewdness which attends and regulates the benefactor's benevolence. Sir GEORGE CORNEWALL LEWIS'S famous remark that "Philanthropy is the basest passion of our nature," so far as it had any foundation, was doubtless founded upon observation of the positive mischief done by unregulated benevolence. It is indeed a difficult art to give away money without doing harm, much more to give away money and be sure of doing good. But so far as the consensus of experts goes Mr. CARNEGIE is a master of this art.

The new institution, if it may be called so, seems to be in no sense a rival to any existing institution of learning. On the contrary, it is a supplement to all such institutions. Mr. WRIGHT cites, as its germinal idea, the declaration of the objects of the "Washington Memorial Institution," which it supersedes. These objects were declared to be: "(1) To facilitate the use of the scientific and other resources of the Government for research; (2) to coöperate with universities, colleges, and individuals in securing to properly qualified persons opportunities for advanced study and research."

In other words, the endowment of special investigations is the purpose of this munificent foundation. That purpose is already followed in many institutions of learning, by means of scholarships and fellowships and the like. But it is very unlikely that the funds available for this purpose in all the colleges and universities of the United States, put together, equal this great single gift. The only case that we recall in which a conspicuously large sum has been given for this purpose, without any trammeling conditions, was the noble gift of Mr. ROCKEFELLER last Summer for the endowment of medical research. The great fortune which Mr. CARNEGIE has now bestowed will cover a wider field. Apparently it is meant to cover the whole field of human knowledge. What previous provision has been made for it does not affect the truth of the general proposition that an American who desires to devote himself to any special branch of knowledge, not directly remunerative, must do so by becoming a "professor" of it, that is, by teaching it. In most cases, perhaps, this requirement is an impediment to original research; in many it is fatal to it. Mr. CARNEGIE'S benefaction apparently means that any student who has given satisfactory proofs of his capacity for original research, in such lines as the endowment covers, shall be assured of a living while he is pursuing his researches.

It is a great thing. It has, of course, its dangers. There is the danger to which the English universities at one time, and for generations together, succumbed, and from which they have not altogether extricated themselves even yet. This is the danger that the beneficiaries of the endowments will give themselves over to sloth instead of to research. "The English," says CARLYLE, "are the richest universities on earth in their endowments, and yet it is a fact that since the time of BENTLEY you cannot name an Englishman who has gained a great name in scholarship or effected a revolution in the pursuits of men in that way." It is to be presumed that Mr. CARNEGIE'S great benefaction will be guarded against this danger, and that not only will the young student be required to produce his proofs of capacity before being allowed to share in the founder's bounty, but that he will be required, at brief intervals, to produce proofs of his industry before being allowed to continue sharing in it. The explanation given by Mr. WRIGHT denotes that the coöperation of the existing institutions of learning will be invoked to avert this danger. That a fund as large as the whole endowment of Harvard will stimulate a keen competition among all the universities is perfectly clear. It seems as clear that the foundation, if it is administered in the spirit in which it has been established, will go on for generations doing a noble work "for the glory of the Creator and the relief of man's estate."

D. C. Gilman.
Carnegie Institution.

Anonymous
Mr. Carnegie and Johns
Jan. 14, 1902

MR. CARNEGIE AND JOHNS HOPKINS.

BELIEF IN BALTIMORE THAT THE STEEL MASTER WILL MAKE BIG GIFT TO UNIVERSITY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Baltimore, Jan. 14.—The belief is growing in educational circles in Baltimore, and there were rumors in legislative circles in Annapolis today, that Andrew Carnegie, through the friendship and influence of ex-President Gilman of Johns Hopkins University, will come to the financial assistance of that institution. The trustees of the university, it is said, have only been able to secure promises of about $600,000 of the $1,000,000 fund necessary to secure the grants of lands made conditionally by Mr. Keyser and Mr. Wyman for a new site outside the city for the university. Rumor has it that Mr. Carnegie may be induced to make up this amount or even give a larger sum.

The idea has been voiced by many faculty members, students and alumni of the university. It is said that it has even been proposed to Dr. Gilman himself. His reply is said to have been nothing but an inquiring smile, which is about as much of a statement as he ever makes about any plan he may have in view until it is assured. President Remsen of the university today said he knew nothing about it. Members of the legislature who have heard the report decline to discuss it.

THE PASSING THRONG.

Mch. 25. 1902 —

TO BE WORKERS, NOT STUDENTS.

Dr. Daniel C. Gilman, ex-president of Johns Hopkins University and the present head of the new Carnegie Institution, was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday.

"We are very busy now with plans for the work ahead of us," he said. "We have received hundreds of letters, some of them trivial, but some of them worthy of the most serious consideration. Then, too, we are writing a great many letters ourselves to different leaders in their branches of science or education, asking for advice and suggestions. Thus, the whole affair is at present in a somewhat embryonic state. It is being shaped, and at the present moment there is nothing definite to be announced, not even any further appointments. You see, the funds are not available until August, and work will not begin until November at the earliest. We still have to keep straightening out people's ideas of the scope and plan Mr. Carnegie had in mind. He did not found a college; there are to be no 'students.' He planned to encourage higher research everywhere, and those who will engage in this work of research will not be called students, but probably workers."

—While Dr. DANIEL C. GILMAN was discussing the overproduction of degrees, which is undoubtedly enormous, and the cause of numberless evils ranging all the way from fraud to folly, he should have suggested some practicable method of remedying the abuse. It is one not peculiar to this country, though perhaps it assumes greater proportions here than anywhere else, owing to the division among all our Legislatures of the right to delegate authority to grant the much-desired initials. Our lawmakers will have to be much more enlightened than they are now, or are likely soon to be, before they cease conferring the power to bestow degrees upon corporate institutions unworthy of the privilege, but it might even now be possible to convince them that every degree should show its origin—should be, that is, accompanied whenever written by letters or words showing whether it was issued in recognition of high attainments and by a university properly so called, or by a college little but honest, or by a mere diploma mill whose "course of study" consists of little or nothing more than the payment of $5 or $10 for a piece of engraved bond paper. That device would settle the whole problem. The quack doctor or the humbugging divine or the incompetent teacher could get his degree, as now, but in each case the true value of that degree would be known to all who took the trouble to note its origin, and little or no real deception, except of people whose fate it is to be deceived in any circumstances, would be possible. Holders of degrees from one of the two greatest—or oldest—of the English universities are wont voluntarily to write "Oxon." or "Cantab." after them, and an enforced extension of this plan to all of our chartered institutions of learning would be perfectly fair to all of them, beneficial to the good ones, and fatal to the disreputable. The smaller colleges might growl at first, but they would do it very quietly, for open complaint would be confession that a part of the value which their degrees now possess is the product of false pretenses.

President of Carnegie Institution.

Andrew Carnegie has turned over to the trustees of the Carnegie institution the deed of gift of the $10,000,000 in bonds to establish a great national educational institution in Washington.

DANIEL C. GILMAN.

Daniel C. Gilman, formerly at the head of the Johns Hopkins university in Baltimore, was elected president of the institution. The board of trustees elected Abram S. Hewitt, New York, chairman and Charles D. Walcott of the geological survey secretary. Dr. J. S. Billings of N[illegible]ork is the vice [illegible]

Wit.

Anonymous
Dr. Gilman Lucy
Carnegie Institution
Jan. 29, 1902

D. C. Gilman.
Carnegie Institution.

DR. GILMAN HEAD OF CARNEGIE INSTITUTION

Abram S. Hewitt Chosen Chairman of Board of Trustees.

The Founder Makes a Speech—Steel Corporation Bonds Constitute the Endowment.

Times. — Jan 30 1902

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Institution met to-day in Secretary Hay's office, received Mr. Carnegie's deed of gift, and elected officers. Dr. Daniel C. Gilman of Baltimore was chosen President and Abram S. Hewitt of New York Chairman of the Board of Trustees. There will be another meeting to-morrow.

Mr. Carnegie, in making over the deed of gift, told how he had been tempted to realize Washington's vision of a Washington University. He gave that up because it was impossible to carry it out without interfering with existing institutions, and it was his aim to aid rather than hinder them. The realization of Washington's dream might come in the future, he said, but to establish such a university as would be worthy of the first President would not be a matter of merely $1,000,000, or even $20,000,000.

The language of the trust deed shows clearly that Mr. Carnegie's main desire for the institution is that it shall promote original research. The fact is stated in several different ways, and he alluded to it in his speeech. Another of its objects is to discover "the exceptional man in every department of study, whenever and wherever found, inside or outside of schools," and enable him to make his favorite line of work his life work. Still other objects are to increase the facilities for higher education, to throw open to students the advantages afforded by the Government institutions at Washington, and to insure the prompt publication and distribution of the results of scientific investigations.

Mr. Carnegie sums up his purpose by saying that it is to secure for the United States "leadership in the domain of discovery and the utilization of new forces for the benefit of man."

Mr. Hewitt called to-day's meeting to order. Secretary Hay was elected temporary Chairman, and William E. Dodge of New York was chosen to fill a vacancy on the Board of Trustees caused by the declination of ex-President Cleveland, who sent a letter regretting his inability to serve. After the roll call Mr. Carnegie made his address.

"I beg to thank you deeply for so promptly, so cordially aiding me by acceptance of trusteeship," he said. "A note from the President congratulates me upon the high character, indeed. I may say, the extraordinary high character, of the Trustees—such are his words. I believe this estimate has been generally approved throughout the wide boundary of the United States.

"My first thought was to fulfill the expressed wish of Washington by establishing a university here, but a study of the question forced me to the conclusion that under present conditions, were Washington still with us, his finely balanced judgment would decide that, in our generation at least, such use of wealth would not be the best.

"One of the most serious objections, and one which I could not overcome, was that another university might tend to weaken existing universities. My desire was to co-operate with all educational institutions and establish what would be a source of strength and not of weakness to them, and the idea of a Washington university or of anything of a memorial character was therefore abandoned.

"It cost some effort to push aside the tempting idea of a Washington university founded by Andrew Carnegie, which the President of the Woman's George Washington Memorial Association was kind enough to suggest. That may be reserved for another in the future, for the realization of Washington's desire would perhaps justify the linking of another name with his, but certainly nothing else would.

"This gift, or the donor, has no pretensions to such honor, and in no wise interferes with the proposed university or with any memorial. It has its own more modest field, and is intrusted to co-operate with all kindred institutions, including the Washington university, if ever built—and it may be built if we continue to increase in population as heretofore for a generation. In this hope I think the name should be sacredly held in reserve.

"Gentlemen, your work begins, your aims are high; you seek to extend known forces, and to discover and utilize new forces for the benefit of man. Than this there can scarcely be greater work. I wish you abundant success, and venture to prophesy that through your efforts in co-operation with those of kindred societies in our country, contributions to the advancement of the race through research will compare in the near future not unfavorably with those of any other land."

The deed of gift recites in substance the following:

That Andrew Carnegie deems it his duty and highest privilege to administer the wealth which has come to him as a trustee in behalf of others, and entertaining the belief that the best means of discharging that trust is by extending the opportunities for study and research in our country, he transfer to the Trustees named $10,000,000 of registered 5 per cent. bonds of the United States Steel Corporation.

This gift is to be held in trust, the income from the bonds or from other securities that may be substituted for them, to be applied to paying the expenses of the Trustees, who are to receive the bonds and collect the interest, and may sell the same and invest the proceeds according to the laws of New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts, and who are not made responsible for the safety of the bonds or for their depreciation. They may appoint officers, fixing their salaries, and provide for the financial business of the trust.

The income is to be expended to founding in Washington an institution to cooperate with those now or hereafter established, and, in the broadest and most liberal manner, encourage investigation, research, and discovery, show the application of knowledge to the improvement of mankind, provide such buildings, laboratories, books, and apparatus as may be needed, and afford instruction of an advanced character to students properly qualified to profit thereby. Unexpended income may be kept in a reserve fund to defray the cost of buildings. By a two-thirds vote the Trustees may modify these conditions in accordance with the original purpose.

After accepting the deed of gift the Trustees adopted by-laws and elected officers. Dr. J. S. Billings is Vice Chairman of the board, and Dr. Charles D. Walcott is Secretary.

THE INSTITUTION'S OFFICERS.

Daniel Coit Gilman, the first President of the Johns Hopkins University, which position he had held from 1875 until the time of his recent resignation, has been identified with educational movements for many years, and is at present a Trustee of the Peabody Education Fund and President of the John F. Slater Fund for the Education of Freedmen. He has been honored with the degree of Doctor of Laws by Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Princeton, the University of North Carolina, and St. John's, Md. From 1872 until 1875 he was President of the University of California.

Abram Stevens Hewitt, ex-Mayor of New York, brings to the new institution the value not only of his experience as a man of affairs and a public-spirited citizen, but also knowledge acquired as the Secretary and organizer of Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art.

John Shaw Billings, whose work in connection with the eleventh census is well known, is a Doctor of Medicine of Dublin, Munich, and the Ohio Medical College, a Doctor of Laws of Edinburgh, Harvard, and Budapest, and a Doctor of Civil Law of Oxford. Since 1896 he has been a Director of the New York Public Library, and he is a member of many American and foreign scientific societies.

Charles Doolittle Walcott, Director of the United States Geological Survey, is recognized as one of the leading authorities on the fauna of the United States, as well as on all matters connected with geological research. He is especially equipped to take part in the work of the institution by his service as Acting Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, which position he filled from January, 1897, to July, 1898. He is a member of the National Academy of Sciences, and a Fellow of various other institutions for the advancement of scientific study.

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTION.

TIMES Jan 31 1902

No better choice could have been made for President of the Carnegie Institution than that of Dr. DANIEL COIT GILMAN. By character and career, by his personal gifts and the training of a long and fruitful experience, and especially by his keen and enlightened interest in precisely the kind of work to which Mr. CARNEGIE'S mind has turned in this latest benefaction, Dr. GILMAN is extraordinarily fitted for the task he has assumed.

It would be too much to say that the Carnegie Institution is the outgrowth of Johns Hopkins, but it is in direct line with the aims of that university, so wisely and fruitfully developed during the past quarter of a century by Dr. GILMAN. It will undertake, in its own way, with some superior advantages and free from some embarrassing limitations, to cultivate the field of original research, to equip and aid, and necessarily to inspire, those who will and can labor in that field, and thus at once to widen the scope and enhance the value of human knowledge, as Johns Hopkins has essayed to do, and in rich measure has done. These aims are very imposing. No one with even a partial comprehension of the sum of human energy that is constantly directed toward their accomplishment the world over, as well as in our young and eager nationality, can fail to be impressed by them. Nor can any one at all conversant with the unavoidable difficulties that surround the pursuit of these aims, especially in the United States, and with the extreme rarity of the minds really qualified to pursue them profitably, fail to see how great and how peculiar is the beneficence of Mr. CARNEGIE'S gift and the plan that it establishes. Dr. GILMAN is, perhaps, of all the men of his profession in the United States best able to understand the possibilities opening before the Carnegie Institution and to contribute to their full development and use.

The peculiar feature of the great plan of Mr. CARNEGIE, which commands the attention of all observers, is the absolute freedom of its evolution, the fact that it is the outcome of the personal initiation of a private citizen, whose thought has been stimulated and guided only by conference with other private citizens, or with men in public life acting only as individuals. There has been much complaint among thoughtful men that our Government as a Government has done so little for the advancement of science, of learning, and of intellectual achievement. Undoubtedly, there is a certain foundation for the complaint. Our Government might well have recognized the value of intellectual achievement more clearly than it has done, and unquestionably has neglected or refused either to employ or to reward scientific knowledge properly, even in the fields where it has had need of that knowledge. It is not pertinent to this article to inquire why this has been so. It is enough to admit what no intelligent observer will deny—that it is so.

It is a fact all the more striking that, in a country where science, in its broadest sense and in its more narrow applications, has had neither encouragement nor intelligent appreciation from the Government, there should come about a scheme on an unprecedented scale, with the loftiest motives, for the promotion of science and of the highest form of scientific work, through the sagacity and generosity of a private citizen. And it is the more striking from the fact that this private citizen, very remarkable as is his mental endowment, has not had his mind turned either by his education or by his occupation to the study of this singularly delicate and remote problem. The value of science for industrial purposes he cannot fail to know, for he has felt it and he has had the courage to invest heavily in it. But it is not in the direction of such use of science that his plan is intended to operate solely or chiefly. On the contrary, in the forcible terms of the deed of trust, the chief purpose of Mr. CARNEGIE is to "find the exceptional man, in every department of study," and to aid him in his "life work." This at least shows that in a free country, where the energies of each are permitted their natural scope and development, works of the highest abstract interest may be accomplished without the aid of the Government. And when such work is so undertaken we are justified in thinking that it will have great force and permanency. It is a natural growth, and its roots are deeply planted.

Anonymous
Carnegie $10,000,000
Jan. 29, 1902

D. C. Gilman.

Carnegie Institution.

CARNEGIE'S $10,000,000 GIFT.

THE BONDS TURNED OVER TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Sun: Jan 30. 1902

They Are Five Per Cent. Bonds of the United States Steel Company—Mr. Carnegie Explains His Views and Objects—The Trust Deed and the Purposes of the Trust Given in Full.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Andrew Carnegie to-day presented to the trustees of the Carnegie Institution a deed conveying $10,000,000 in bonds of the United States Steel Corporation, with which to establish and maintain the great project for higher education and advanced research to which his name has been given. The presentation was made at a meeting of the trustees in the Diplomatic room of the State Department. In handing over the deed Mr Carnegie made some remarks, in which he explained his views concerning the institution and expressly declared that it was not intended to take the place of the National University contemplated by George Washington. The deed explains the purposes of the institution, which are generally to promote research. One of the purposes is "to discover the exceptional man in every department of study," and to enable him to devote his life to his particular department.

The Board of Trustees assembled in the D plomatic room at 2:30 o'clock and was in session until 5 o'clock. In addition to Mr. Carnegie, those who were present were John Hay, Secretary of State; William P. Frye, President pro tem of the Senate; David B. Henderson, Speaker of the House of Representatives; S. P. Langley, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution; John S. Billings, of New York, William M. Frew of Pittsburg, Lyman J. Gage of Illinois, Daniel C. Gillman of Baltimore, Abram S. Hewitt of New York, Henry L. Higginson of Boston, Henry Hitchcock of St. Louis, Charles L. Hutchinson of Chicago, William Lindsay of Kentucky, Wayne MacVeagh of Philadelphia, D. O. Mills of New York, S. Weir Mitchell of Philadelphia, William W. Morrow of San Francisco, Elihu Root of New York, Charles D. Wolcott, Director of the Geological Survey, and Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor.

The absentees were President Roosevelt, Justice Edward D. White, Senator John C. Spooner, Ambassador Andrew D. White, and Mayor Seth Low of New York.

William G. Dodge was elected a member of the Board of Trustees in place of Grover Cleveland, declined.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Hewitt. Secretary Hay was elected temporary chairman, and Director Wolcott temporary secretary. Mr. Carnegie then made a little speech preliminary to the presentation of the deed for the ten million dollars endowment fund. He said:

MR. CARNEGIE'S REMARKS.

GENTLEMEN—I beg to thank you deeply for so promptly, so cordially aiding me by acceptance of trusteeships. A note from the President congratulates me upon "the high character, indeed I may say the extraordinary high character of the trustees"—such are his words. I believe this estimate has been generally approved throughout the wide boundary of the United States.

My first thought was to fulfill the express wish of Washington by establishing a university here, but a study of the question forced me to the conclusion that under present conditions, were Washington still with us, his finely balanced judgment would decide that in our generation at least, such use of wealth would not be the best. One of the most serious objections, and one which I could not overcome, was that another university might tend to weaken existing universities. My desire was to coöperate with all educational institutions and establish what would be a source of strength and not of weakness to them, and the idea of a Washington University, or of anything of a memorial character, was therefore abandoned.

It cost some effort to push aside the tempting idea of a Washington University founded by Andrew Carnegie, which the president of the Woman's George Washington Memorial Association was kind enough to suggest. That may be reserved for another in the future, for the realization of Washington's desire would perhaps justify the linking of another name with his, but certainly nothing else would.

This gift, or the donor, has no pretensions to such honor, and in no wise interferes with the proposed university or with any memorial. It has its own more modest field, and is intended to coöperate with all kindred institutions, including the Washington University, if ever built, and it may be built if we continue to increase in population as heretofore for a generation. In this hope I think the name should be sacredly held in reserve. It is not a matter of one million, or ten millions, or even of twenty millions, but of more, to fulfill worthily the wish of Washington, and I think no one would presume to use that almost sacred name except for a university of the very first rank established by national authority, as he desired. Be it our part in our day and generation to do what we can to extend the boundaries of human knowledge by utilizing existing institutions.

Gentlemen, your work begins, your aims are high; you seek to extend known forces and to discover and utilize new forces for the benefit of man. Than this there can scarcely be greater work. I wish you abundant success, and venture to prophesy that through your efforts, in coöperation with those of kindred societies in our country, contributions to the advancement of the race through research will compare in the near future not unfavorably with those of any other land. Again, I thank you.

When Mr. Carnegie had finished the trust deed was read. In it Mr. Carnegie explains more fully his objects and purposes. This is the trust deed:

THE TRUST DEED.

I, Andrew Carnegie, of New York, having retired from active business, and deeming it to be my duty and one of my highest privileges to administer the wealth which has come to me as a trustee in behalf of others and entertaining the confident belief that one of the best means of discharging that trust is by providing funds for improving and extending the opportunities for study and research in our country, and having full confidence in the gentlemen after named, who have at my request signified their willingness to carry out the trust which I have confided to them, therefore I have transferred to these, the trustees of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, 10,000,000 of registered 5 per cent. bonds of the United States Steel Corporation, the names of said trustees being as follows: [Here follow the names of the board.]

The said gift is to be held in trust for the purposes hereinafter named or referred to; that is to say, for the purpose of applying the interest or annual income to be obtained from the said bonds or from any other securities which may be substituted for the same.

For paying all the expenses which may be incurred in the administration of the trust by the trustees, including in said expenses the personal expenses which the trustees may incur in attending meetings or otherwise in carrying out the business of the trust; and, second, for paying the sums required by the said trustees to enable them to carry out the purposes hereafter expressed. I hereby confer on the trustees all the powers and immunities conferred upon trustees under the law, and without prejudice to this generality the following powers and immunities, viz:

Power to receive and realize the said bonds, and the principal sums therein contained and the interest thereof, to grant discharges or receipts therefor; to sell the said bonds, either by public sale or private bargain, at such prices and on such terms as they may deem reasonable; to assign or transfer the same, to sue for payment of the principal sums or interest; to invest the sums which from time to time may be received from the said bonds on such securities as trustees are authorized by the laws of the State of New York, Pennsylvania or Massachusetts to invest trust funds, and, also, on such other securities as they in the exercise of their own discretion may select, and to alter or vary the investments from time to time, as they may think proper.

And I hereby expressly provide and declare that the trustees shall to no extent and in no way be responsible for the safety of the said bonds, or for the sums therein contained, or for the securities upon which the proceeds of the said bonds may be invested, or for any depreciation in the value of the said bonds or securities, or for the honesty or solvency of those to whom the same may be intrusted, relying, as I do, solely on the belief that the trustees herein appointed and their successors shall act honorably. And I further hereby empower the trustees to administer any other funds or property which may be donated or bequeathed to them for the purposes of the trust, and I also empower them to appoint such officers as they may consider necessary for carrying on the business of the trust, at such salaries or for such remuneration as they may consider proper, and to make such arrangements and lay down from time to time such rules as to the signature or deeds, transfers, agreements, checks, receipts and other writings as may secure the safe and convenient transaction of the financial business of the trust. The committee shall have the fullest power and discretion in dealing with the income of the trust and expending it in such manner as they think best fitted to promote the objects set forth in the following clauses:

PURPOSES OF THE TRUST.

The purposes of the trust are as follows, and the revenues therefrom are to be devoted thereto:

It is proposed to found in the city of Washington an institution which, with the coöperation of institutions now or hereafter established, there or elsewhere, shall in the broadest and most liberal manner encourage investigation, research, and discovery, show the application of knowledge to the improvement of mankind, provide such buildings, laboratories, books and apparatus as may be needed, and afford instruction of an advanced character to students property qualified to profit thereby.

Among its aims are these:

First—To promote original research, paying great attention thereto as one of the most important of all departments.

Second—To discover the exceptional man in every department of study whenever and wherever found, inside or outside of schools, and enable him to make the work for which he seems specially designed his life work.

Third—To increase facilities for higher education.

Fourth—To increase the efficiency of the universities and other institutions of learning throughout the country, by utilizing and adding to their existing facilities and aiding teachers in the various institutions for experimental and other work, in these institutions as far as advisable.

Fifth—To enable such students as may find Washington the best point for their special studies, to enjoy the advantages of the museums, libraries, laboratories, observatory, meteorological, piscicultural, and forestry schools and kindred institutions of the several departments of the Government.

Sixth—To ensure the prompt publication and distribution of the results of scientific investigation, a field considered highly important.

If in any year the full income of the trust cannot be usefully expended or devoted to the purposes herein enumerated, the committee may pay such sums as they think fit into a reserve fund, to be ultimately applied to those purposes, or the constructions of such buildings as it may be found necessary to erect in Washington.

The specific objects named are considered most important in our day, but the trustees shall have full power, by a majority of two-thirds of their number, to modify the conditions and regulations under which the funds may be dispensed, so as to secure that these shall always be applied in the manner best adapted to the changed conditions of the time; provided, always, that any modifications shall be in accordance with the purposes of the donor, as expressed in the trust, and that the revenues be applied to objects kindred to those named, the chief purpose of the founder being to secure, if possible, for the United States of America leadership in the domain of discovery and the utilization of new forces for the benefit of man.

In witness whereof, I have subscribed these presents, consisting of what is printed or typewritten in this and the preceding seven pages, on the 29th day of January, 1902, before these witnesses.

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Witnesses: Louise Whitfield Carnegie and Estelle Whitfield.

After some consideration of by-laws, the trustees elected permanent officers. These are: Abram S. Hewitt, chairman of the Board of Trustees; John C. Billings, Vice-Chairman; Charles D. Wolcott, Secretary, and Daniel C. Gillman, President of the Carnegie Institution.

There will be another meeting of the board to-morrow morning at the new Willard Hotel.

CARNEGIE TRUSTEES MEET.

Executive Committee Appointed and Plans for Institution Discussed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Institution was called to order this morning by Abram S. Hewitt, its chairman. Dr. D. C. Gilman, the President of the institution, spoke at some length in explanation of the scope and purpose of the institution, as intended by Mr. Carnegie. Judge Morrow of California offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Board of Trustees acknowledging the generosity of the gift of Mr. Carnegie on the founding of the institution desire to express the concurrence of the trustees in the scope and purposes stated in the deed of trust, and hereby formally accept the donation and responsibilities connected with it.

An Executive Committee, consisting of Abram S. Hewitt, Dr. D. C. Gilman, the Hon. Elihu Root, Dr. J. S. Billings, Carroll D. Wright, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell and C. D. Wolcott, was elected, and the Board of Trustees then adjourned to meet again some time in November next, the date to be fixed by the committee.

After the adjournment of the board, the Executive Committee convened and immediately began the consideration of plans for carrying Mr. Carnegie's ideas into effect. This committee will have direct charge of all matters connected with the institution.

It has been decided not to erect any buildings at present for the purpose of the institution but to occupy the house at 1439 K street, where the offices of the institution will be located.

D. C. Gilman

Carnegie Institution

TRUSTEES

ELECTED BY THE INCORPORATORS AT THE REQUEST OF THE FOUNDER

Ex-Officio

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.
THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
THE SECRETARY OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.
THE PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

*GROVER CLEVELAND,	New Jersey.
JOHN S. BILLINGS,	New York.
WILLIAM N. FREW,	Pennsylvania.
LYMAN P. GAGE,	Illinois.
DANIEL C. GILMAN,	Maryland.
JOHN HAY,	District of Columbia.
ABRAM S. HEWITT,	New Jersey.
HENRY L. HIGGINSON,	Massachusetts.
HENRY HITCHCOCK,	Missouri.
CHARLES L. HUTCHINSON,	Illinois.
WILLIAM LINDSAY,	Kentucky.
SETH LOW,	New York.
WAYNE MACVEAGH,	Pennsylvania.
D. O. MILLS,	New York.
S. WEIR MITCHELL,	Pennsylvania.
WILLIAM W. MORROW,	California.
ELIHU ROOT,	New York.
JOHN C. SPOONER,	Wisconsin.
ANDREW D. WHITE,	New York.
EDWARD D. WHITE,	Louisiana.
CHARLES D. WALCOTT,	District of Columbia.
CARROLL D. WRIGHT,	District of Columbia.

*Mr. Cleveland was chosen by the Incorporators, as one of the original Trustees, but was not able to accept the appointment.

c
Anonymous
Carnegie great
gift. Jan. 29, 1902

D. C. Gilman.

Carnegie Institution

CARNEGIE'S GREAT GIFT.

PURPOSES OF THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OUTLINED.

Tribune. Jan 30 1902

THE FOUNDER PRESENTS THE DEED OF GIFT TO THE TRUSTEES—OFFICERS ELECTED.

Washington, Jan. 29.—An adjourned meeting of the trustees of the Carnegie Institution was held at the State Department this afternoon, and a long step was taken toward permanent organization and the initiation of the work of the institution Abram S. Hewitt, of New-York, called the meeting to order, Secretary Hay was elected temporary chairman, and Charles D. Walcott temporary secretary. William E. Dodge, of New-York, was elected to the board to fill a vacancy caused by the declination of ex-President Cleveland, who sent a letter regretting his inability to serve.

MR. CARNEGIE ADDRESSES TRUSTEES.

After the rollcall Mr. Carnegie made a brief address, presenting the deed of gift. He said:

I beg to thank you deeply for so promptly, so cordially, aiding me by acceptance of trusteeship. A note from the President congratulates me upon "the high character, indeed, I may say, the extraordinarily high character of the trustees"—such are his words. I believe this estimate has been generally approved throughout the wide boundary of the United States.

My first thought was to fulfil the expressed wish of Washington by establishing a university here, but a study of the question forced me to the conclusion that under present conditions were Washington still with us his finely balanced judgment would decide that, in our generation at least, such use of wealth would not be the best.

One of the most serious objections, and one which I could not overcome, was that another university might tend to weaken existing universities. My desire was to co-operate with all educational institutions, and to establish what would be a source of strength and not of weakness to them, and the idea of a Washington university or of anything of a memorial character was therefore abandoned.

It cost some effort to push aside the tempting idea of a Washington university founded by Andrew Carnegie, which the president of the Woman's George Washington Memorial Association was kind enough to suggest. That may be reserved for another in the future, for the realization of Washington's desire would perhaps justify the linking of another name with his, but certainly nothing else would.

This gift, or the donor, has no pretensions to such honor, and in nowise interferes with the proposed university or with any memorial. It has its own more modest field, and is intrusted to co-operate with all kindred institutions, including the Washington University, if ever built, and it may be built if we continue to increase in population as heretofore for a generation. In this hope, I think, the name should be sacredly held in reserve. It is not a matter of one million, or ten millions, or even of twenty millions, but of more, to fulfil worthily the wish of Washington, and I think no one would presume to use this almost sacred name except for a university of the very first rank, established by national authority, as he desired. Be it our part in our day and generation to do what we can to extend the boundaries of human knowledge by utilizing existing institutions.

Gentlemen, your work begins. Your aims are high; you seek to extend known forces, and to discover and utilize new forces for the benefit of man. Than this there can scarcely be greater work. I wish you abundant success, and venture to prophesy that through your efforts, in co-operation with those of kindred societies in our country, contributions to the advancement of the race through research will compare in the near future not unfavorably with those of any other land. Again, I thank you.

TERMS OF DEED OF GIFT.

The deed recites in substance as follows:

That Andrew Carnegie deems it his duty and highest privilege to administer the wealth which has come to him as a trustee in behalf of others, and, entertaining the belief that the best means of discharging that trust is by extending the opportunities for study and research in our country, he transfers to the trustees named $10,000,000 of registered 5 per cent bonds of the United States Steel Corporation.

This gift is to be held in trust, the income from the bonds or from other securities that may be substituted for them to be applied to paying the expenses of the trustees, who are to receive the bonds and collect the interest, and may sell the same and invest the proceeds according to the laws of New-York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, and who are not made responsible for the safety of the bonds or for their depreciation. They may appoint officers, fixing their salaries, and provide for the financial business of the trust.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

After accepting the deed of gift the trustees proceeded to adopt bylaws, and then elected the following officers:

Chairman of the Board of Trustees—ABRAM S. HEWITT.
Vice-chairman—Dr. J. S. BILLINGS.
Secretary—CHARLES D. WALCOTT.

Dr. Daniel C. Gilman, late of Johns Hopkins University, was elected president of the Carnegie Institution. The board then adjourned to meet to-morrow morning.

Mr. Carnegie and the trustees of the institution, held their first meeting at the State Department this morning. Besides receiving a large number of callers, including Secretary Wilson, Senators Scott and Elkins, of West Virginia, and Governor Budd of California, Mr. Carnegie spent most of the forenoon in an informal conference with the trustees. He announced his purpose to intrust absolute control of the endowment to them, and said he did not wish to influence their judgment in any way.

The income is to be expended to founding in Washington an institution to co-operate with those now or hereafter established, and in the broadest and most liberal manner encourage investigation, research and discovery, show the application of knowledge to the improvement of mankind, provide such buildings, laboratories, books and apparatus as may be needed, and afford instruction of an advanced character to students properly qualified to profit thereby. Unexpended income may be kept in a reserve fund to defray the cost of buildings. By a two-thirds vote the trustees may modify these conditions in accordance with the original purpose, which is "to secure, if possible, for the United States of America leadership in the domain of discovery and the utilization of new forces for the benefit of man."

MR. CARNEGIE'S GIFT ACCEPTED.

Tribune. Jan 31 1902

TRUSTEES OF THE INSTITUTION COMPLETE THEIR ORGANIZATION.

Washington, Jan. 30.—The Carnegie Institution completed its organization to-day by the election of Abram S. Hewitt, Dr. D. C. Gilman, Secretary Root, Dr. J. S. Billings, Carroll D. Wright, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell and Dr. C. D. Walcott an executive committee. Dr. Gilman, president of the institution, reported that a house at No. 1,439 K-st., in this city, had been secured as a temporary home for the institution. The erection later of an administration building in this city is contemplated. Judge Morrow, of California, offered the following resolution, acknowledging the gift, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the board of trustees, acknowledging the generosity of the gift of Mr. Carnegie in the foundation of the institution, desire to express the concurrence of the trustees in the scope and purposes stated in his deed of trust, and hereby formally accept the donation and the responsibilities connected with it.

Preceding action on the resolution Dr. Gilman spoke at some length explaining the scope and purposes of the gift.

The meeting was brief. Ex-Mayor Hewitt presided. The bylaws of the institution were carefully considered, and a few changes in the language of the final draft were made. These changes make the terms of office of the trustees three instead of five years. A specific provision was inserted in the fifth article that no expenditure shall be authorized or made by the executive committee except in pursuance of a previous appropriation by the board. The executive committee is also directed to submit at each annual meeting a detailed estimate for the expenditures of the succeeding year, and amendment of the bylaws is permitted by a majority vote of the entire membership of the board of trustees at any prior as well as a subsequent meeting to that of the board, to be held next November. The executive committee spent most of the afternoon in conference. The next meeting of the trustees will be held at the headquarters of the institution next November.

D. C. Gilman

Carnegie Institution.

Anonymous
The Carnegie Institution
Jan 30, 1902

Post: Jan. 30. 1902

The Carnegie Institution could hardly have been organized under more favorable conditions than were reported by the morning press. President Gilman as academic head and ex-Mayor Hewitt as Chairman of the Board of Trustees are each eminently fitted for their work, and both alike represent not only progressive but also sound and judicious ideals of educational and administrative polity. Their appointment should allay the apprehension expressed in some quarters lest the new foundation for research might run an eccentric or random course. It is a pleasure, too, to read in the dignified preamble of the trust deed that the foundation is for "study and research." Some reports, which we were little inclined to credit, had given the impression that some system of rewards for simple invention was in mind, as well as a project for "university extension." These things, admirable in themselves, would have been foreign to the purposes of an institution for research. Singleness of aim is everything for institutions, as it is for men. Under the direction of the newly elected officers, there is every assurance that Mr. Carnegie's ideal of a great institution for research will find a worthy expression in action, and in this confidence educators will watch with the keenest interest the further development of his beneficent plan.

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTION.

President D. C. Gilman Tells of Proposed Inquiry as to Needs of Higher Education.

TIMES. Jan 31-1902

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 31.—Dr. D. C. Gilman, President of the new Carnegie Institution, in speaking this evening of the great work before the organization, said:

"The plans cannot be matured without the previous expenditure of a great deal of time and thought. There must be prolonged conferences with scholars and scientists throughout the country before conclusions can be reached and methods formulated. After the Trustees adjourned yesterday the Executive Committee held two prolonged sessions and adjourned to meet again next week.

"Before many days letters will be addressed to the heads of universities, colleges, and technical schools in different parts of the country, and to men of ability not connected with universities—astronomers, chemists, physicists, electricians, engineers, and investigators of social problems. When their answers are received they will be collated and considered. Two other lines of inquiry will be instituted, one in order to ascertain the extent to which provision has already been made in this country for research, and the other to ascertain what are the methods employed in foreign countries.

"It is not likely that conclusions will be reached for weeks, and it may be months. The correspondence already received is very large. It is worth adding that, although the gift has been made, there will be no income from it for several weeks."

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTION.

Executive Committee Chosen and Temporary Home Secured in K Street.

Times Washington. Jan 31, 1902

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Abram S. Hewitt, Dr. D. C. Gilman, Secretary Root, Dr. J. S. Billings, Carroll D. Wright, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, and Dr. C. D. Walcott were elected on the Carnegie Institution's Executive Committee to-day. Dr. Gilman, President, reported that a house at 1,439 K Street had been secured for a temporary home for the institution. The erection of an administration building is contemplated. Judge Morrow of California offered a resolution acknowledging the gift, and it was unanimously adopted.

Before the adoption of the resolution Dr. Gilman spoke at some length, explaining the scope and purposes of the gift. The meeting of the Trustees was a brief one. Mr. Hewitt presided. The by-laws of the institution were carefully considered, and a few changes in the language of the final draft were made. These changes make the terms of office of the Trustees three instead of five years. A specific provision, inserted in the fifth article, states that no expenditure shall be authorized or made by the Executive Committee except in pursuance of a previous appropriation by the board.

The committee is also directed to submit at each annual meeting a detailed estimate for the expenditures of the succeeding year, and amendment of the by-laws is permitted by a majority vote of the entire membership of the Board of Trustees at any meeting prior or subsequent to the one to be held next November.

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTION.

When the first announcement of Mr. Carnegie's intended gift of $10,000,000 for educational purposes was made we thought it safe to assume that the irrational scheme to set up a national university in Washington with a vast plant and extravagant pretensions would gain no support from his magnificent benefaction. That supposition is happily confirmed by the official statement of the corporators' secretary concerning the character and aims of the Carnegie Institution which has now come into legal existence. From that brief but, for the present, sufficient explanation it clearly appears that the fundamental design is to stimulate the spirit and largely increase the means of research by practical aid to investigators whose competence has been properly attested or whose talents are deserving of encouragement. That the scope of the work thus indicated is immense will be perceived at a glance. To define its limits and apply the resources which it will command is the highly honorable but laborious task imposed upon the trustees and their successors. The scholars, statesmen and men of affairs who are invested with original control have been wisely selected, and the great enterprise starts under the most favorable conditions.

It will be observed that the Carnegie Institution is planned to conserve and not to waste the educational forces already operating in multifarious fields. An important part of its mission will be to supplement and invigorate existing establishments "by utilizing and adding to "their existing facilities, and by aiding teachers "in the various institutions for experimental "and other work in these institutions as far as "may be advisable." Wherever a university, college or school is making valid contributions to the sum of human knowledge it will derive encouragement and may hope for practical benefit from the Carnegie foundation. The means of research which are constantly accumulating there are likely to attract many students to the national capital, and circumstances may necessitate a plant for their convenience as well as for administrative purposes. But there is no suggestion of a vast material organism such as has captivated the fancy of those who have been promoting with misguided zeal for many years the scheme for a national university at Washington. The Carnegie Institution may have a modest local habitation at the seat of government, but it will truly occupy, not merely in spirit but in visible forms, the country and indeed the whole world of scholarship.

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Amory News
Feb. 04, 1902

A GIFT TO MR. CARNEGIE.

PART OF THE FIRST "T" RAIL IN A SILVER CASKET.

GIVEN TO HIM AT THE FORMAL PRESENTATION OF THE LABORATORY AT STEVENS.

The formal presentation of the new Carnegie Laboratory of Engineering to Stevens Institute of Technology took place last night in the building, Mr. Carnegie receiving the keys from the architects, Messrs. Ackermann and Ross, and then in turn presenting them to S. Bayard Dod, president of the board of trustees. In making the presentation Mr. Carnegie said, in part:

Usually when I have been brought out of my cage to perform my keeper presents me with a time table telling me just when to roar and perform the other necessary feats. I therefore knew just what to do at the right time; but I like the spontaneous and unknown occasions like this to-night much better than those that have to run on schedule. You notice my free manner to-night and must excuse me in being so gay and happy in everything I say, because I have broken loose and have no keeper.

My trifling gift to Stevens Institute was not a thing of chance, not a whim, but was conscientiously bestowed, because of my experiences of what Stevens is doing all the time I have been engaged in manufacturing. I remember that our firm was the first to employ a chemist. He drew the enormous salary of $1,500 a year. That's what I got as superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Pittsburg, and when I got my month's check for $125 I didn't know what to do with so much wealth. A chemist was considered an unnecessary expense in iron working in those days, but they are all past now, and technical schools have given this country a class of men the like of which no country on earth has.

President Henry Morton presented Mr. Carnegie with a piece of the first T-rail ever made. It was made under the personal supervision of Robert L. Stevens, in the works of Sir John Guest, in Wales, in 1830. He told of the difficulty in manufacturing the first ones which were used in laying the Camden and Amboy Railroad.

The piece of the original rail was five inches long and was put in a solid silver casket manufactured by Tiffany & Co. On the top were figures of workmen drawing rails through the mill. On the sides were pictures of the first train run on the Camden and Amboy road, and on the ends medallions of Robert L. Stevens and Mr. Carnegie.

In speaking of the gift Mr. Carnegie said:

To think that my name should figure on the same casket with Robert L. Stevens is an honor beyond all expectation, for among men none was of more value than he. In the list of geniuses that you can count on the fingers of two hands, no list is complete without the name of Robert L. Stevens. I had no inventive mind, simply a mind to use the inventions of others. I think a fit epitaph for me would be, "Here lies a man who knew how to get around men much cleverer than himself."

Mr. Carnegie was shown through the shops on the first floor of the building. The sixty-five horse power cross compound engine, given by the Stevens family, was running under full steam, as was also the boiler house, given by President Henry Morton. A number of students were in charge of the plant, giving the philanthropist an opportunity of seeing the students in working clothes.

After the ceremonies a dinner was served, the tables representing a workship. Punch flowed from a miniature blast furnace, confections made in the shape of spikes were taken, pegs on the tables, ice cream was served in the shape of T rails, oysters were taken from a Bessemer converter. Many other unique things attracted the attention of Mr. Carnegie.

Mrs. Carnegie attended the exercises, as did also Colonel and Mrs. E. A. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Stevens, Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. B. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Palmer Campbell, and other members of the Stevens family.

The Carnegie Laboratory of Engineering was completed a few months ago, at a cost of $5,000. It is located on Hudson-st., adjoining the main institute building.

PRICE TE

w-York Tribu

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES.—

SCENE AT THE OPENING OF THE NEW LABORATORY AT STEVENS INSTITUTE.

c Anonymous Feb. 15, 1902

Carnegie Institution.

MR. CARNEGIE.

N. Y. Times Feb. 15 1902

The Reception at the Authors Club--The Deluge of Fiction--Prof. Thomas, Mr. Conway and Dr. Billings Also Speak.

ANDREW CARNEGIE, last Thursday evening, was the honored guest of the Authors Club, of which he is a member. For some time it had been the intention of the club to show their appreciation fittingly of Mr. Carnegie's gifts to libraries and for the promotion of culture and education. Prof. Calvin Thomas of Columbia University, as Chairman of the Council, introduced the speakers in felicitous manner. He said in part:

By the custom of this club it devolves upon the Chairman of the Executive Council to preside at a meeting of this nature. And on this occasion we are assembled to pay our respects to a fellow-member who has earned for himself a unique position in regard to the club and in the world. It is, of course, proper to recall here the fact of his being the author of "Triumphant Democracy," for that is a volume which has confirmed throughout the world the existence of American institutions, while it is a book full of good tonic medicine for those of little faith. He has also written other books which have been more or less widely read. Still I think that Mr. Carnegie's future literary fame will not rest upon these major literary efforts, but rather upon certain minor writings of his that may be called opuscular. I refer to those little rectangular pieces of paper. The matter written on them is not of especial originality, until you come to the signature. But in spite of the character of these manuscripts and the amazing facility with which Mr. Carnegie produces them, his success in placing them should excite us all with envy.

Those are his works of fame and I am not statistician enough to say how numerous they are or how widely they have been scattered. It is a common impression that authors should be poor, and yet we have not heard that David was troubled in that way, while Solomon was not only the architect of his own fortune, but of other things besides, and, although since their day their works have found publishers enough, they are not typical representatives of the guild.

In an age which is more or less given over to the aggrandizement of self, Mr. Carnegie has made for himself a unique position; he has made his name the symbol and the synonym of large-hearted generosity throughout the world.

Dr. Billings said that he desired to bring out the peculiar line along which Mr. Carnegie's gifts to education had been made. He had taken the people into partnership, as it were, and by giving had inspired them to show that they were worthy to receive. He said that three or even two years ago home reading could only be supplied by a few widely separated circulating libraries which received from the city less than Boston gave for similar purposes, and less than even Buffalo did. Now Mr. Carnegie has come forward and has, by his generous gift of five millions and a half, actually forced the Municipality to come to terms.

It would be hazardous to foretell the future, but there is no doubt that in a very few years New York will have the grandest, most practical, and most beneficial library system in the world. And what Mr. Carnegie has inspired New York to do, he has sought to make other communities do, although perhaps not in the same degree. For years the situation has been growing, and it needed just such a man as Mr. Carnegie to bring the various elements together in united expression. You know that if you drop a certain chemical into a solution of salt the whole mass at once becomes crystalized. This is the change that Mr. Carnegie has brought about in the appearance of public sentiment.

But it is not only in stimulating literary endeavor that Mr. Carnegie's mind and energy have found expression. His great technical school at Pittsburg, given over to the development of the technical arts, shows another phase of his appreciation of education. Then there is the Carnegie Institute at Washington, with its ten-million-dollar endowment, which is intended to rival no school or college, to replace no university, but simply to supplement them by, above all things, promoting original research.

Mr. Conway then delivered an informing and graceful address, which was listened to with attention:

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Carniegie, and Gentlemen:

When my confrères requested me to say something concerning the election of Andrew Carnegie to the office of Lord Rector of the University of St. Andrew's, I consented because I have some acquaintance with that oldest of Scotch universities, with several of his predecessors in the office, and believed I could mention a few things that might be interesting. The unique university should be honored along with its unique Lord Rector. I have for many years enjoyed the friendship of an eminent professor there, William Knight, biographer of Wordsworth, and a man preeminently versed in English literature. In answer to a note informing him of the intention of our club to pay honor to the first American Lord Rector of his university, Prof. Knight has expressed to me his warm satisfaction, and adds in his letter: "Mr. Andrew Carnegie was elected to this honorable office, 'nemine contradicente.' His election was a spontaneous thanksgiving for his generosity as a public benefactor."

The city got its name St. Andrew's, and our guest got his Andrew name, because a ship carrying the relics of St. Andrew was wrecked—providentially of course—near that spot. That was some little time ago, about fifteen centuries. The city was the Papal centre of Scotland; the Bishop of St. Andrew's was the Primate. The university is a little under five centuries, and about 150 years ago swallowed up two neighboring colleges, St. Salvator and St. Leonard. For some time after this absorption of those two colleges, election to the rectorial office was limited to the two Principals and two theological professors of the two colleges. But on one occasion an expansionist spirit broke loose and they elected the Emperor of Russia. Unfortunately, he did not accept, for it would be a picturesque page in history to find a Czar presiding over a Scotch university court. For this office of Lord Rector is not merely honorary. He is the official head of the university court, and can attend all its meetings, as the late Marquis of Bute did regularly.

A peculiar dignity is attached to the office in this particular university, the nomination and election to which rest entirely with the students. No doubt this dignity is partly due to a fact mentioned by Prof. Knight in his letter: "The rectorial elections at St. Andrew's have had this distinctive feature, viz., that the students have tried to elect men of literary distinction and eminence in the service of the State, and have seldom allowed the partisanship of political parties to come in and determine the result." Prof. Knight, I may add, several years ago collected in a volume eleven of the rectorial addresses of recent years, and if you read that very valuable book you will see that every one of those eminent men did his very best. They are Sir William Stirling Maxwell, an able author, whose brilliant speech in presiding at the centenary of Robert Burns I well remember. Then there came John Stuart Mill, James Anthony Froude, the historian; Lord Neaves, whom Edinburghers thought the wittiest man in Scotland; Dean Stanley, the Earl of Selborne, Sir Theodore Martin, biographer of the Prince Consort; Lord Reay, Arthur James Balfour, now leader of the House of Commons; the Marquis of Dufferin, the charming author of "Letters from High Latitudes," tidings of whose death reached us to-day, and the Marquis of Bute.

The office was offered to John Ruskin, whose health did not permit acceptance; to Tennyson, who declined—he would as soon have faced a cannon as address an audience; to Robert Browning, who, like Tennyson, highly appreciated the honor, but could not bring himself to speak in public.

Dr. James Russell Lowell, while Ambassador to England, was elected by the students, but it was afterward found that he was ineligible. He disembarrassed them by resigning, but he was a good deal disappointed. The difficulty was his "official exterritoriality." A foreign Ambassador officially never leaves his country. He is not amenable to the laws of the country to which he is sent. When the rectorial office was anciently established it was felt necessary to keep a watch over such powerful functionaries. If one of them should speak approvingly or without a curse of a Unitarian college, like Harvard, or write a eulogy on "Triumphant Democracy," or drive out on the Sabbath, he would have to be put in jail, if nothing worse. But no antiquated regulation applies to Mr. Andrew Carnegie. There is no red tape tying up that man. He couldn't get any "exterritoriality" anywhere if he tried. When he goes abroad it isn't the State Department or the White House that goes with him, but American hearts, and when he comes back to his country, British hearts stick to him.

Let me hasten, however, to add that, though the peculiar dignity of the rectorial office at St. Andrew's is partly due to the non-partisan character of the elections, it is still more due to a corollary of that—namely, that the great men have been summoned there not to suppress their views, but to express them freely. During my residence in London I remember instances in which the Rector was so surprising that he edited all the newspapers for a day or two. It was so in the case of Anthony Froude, whose address pointing out some of the fallacies of what is called "progress" was much discussed. It was still more so in the case of the valedictory address of Dean Stanley in 1877. It was wonderful to see the latest Abbot of Westminster proclaiming from the once papal chair of Scotland the advent of a National Church without any theologic bolt or bar, its pulpit open to every thinker, whatever his creed or creedlessness, and even to the Buddhist, the Confucian, or other "pagan" competent by learning and genius to instruct mankind. It was the most broad utterance ever uttered by an English clergyman, the high-water mark of Christian catholicity, and prosecution of the Dean was talked of. Had the Dean's trumpet called from their graves some of the old worthies, such as John Knox, who began his preaching at St. Andrew's, they would have piled some fagots for him, but as it was, his mild martyrdom preceded his address. The students assured him, of course, that he was "a jolly good fellow," but when the royal mace was laid on the table they shouted, "Take away that bauble!" When the Dean began by complimenting John Knox there was dead silence, but when he said his theme was related to theology there were loud groans. When he addressed them as "future pastors," they cried, "Oh, oh," and when he spoke of the Westminster Confession there was loud laughter. The first loud cheer responded to a mention of Carlyle. But that far-reaching, almost feminine voice of Dean Stanley held the youth breathless under his shining vision of an ideal church.

Possibly the St. Andrew's students have become more reverent in the twenty-five years elapsed since then, but I doubt it. When Tennyson went to receive a degree at Oxford he said he appreciated the feelings of an early Christian thrown to wild beasts. But Mr. Carnegie is not a man to be frightened by the roar of lions, Scottish or English; and if when he goes to bear his St. Andrew's cross in October he is saluted with impertinent queries about his castle in Scotland or castles in the air, or about "Teddy," and so forth, he will be consoled by the reflection that the Scotch student preserves his chief resemblance to the Lord—whom he loveth he chasteneth, and then awards him a crown of laurels. I remember Artemus Ward saying in a London lecture that when he arrived in Liverpool they offered him a coronet; but he said, "No—give it to the poor!" Mr. Carnegie at St. Andrew's will wear a coronet that makes those of Baronets and Princes poor. It is a wreath woven by the scholarship of both worlds, and to which we are this evening contributing the flowerets of our Authors Club. Concerning his benefactions there has been discussion; but that for which all unite in gratitude, that which to some of us seems even grander than the actual gifts, is the gesture—the lead—the example our brother author has set for the wealthy men of all countries in holding his means as a trust for noble human ends.

Might there not be founded in Columbia a Professorship for the Instruction of Millionaires? A wise man said, "They heap up riches and know not who shall gather them." Some of us who knew Mr. Carnegie in earlier days, and remember his devotion as a son, know well that his large heart is true to every relationship. But rich men have rarely realized the extent of their kinship. When the famous Baron Rothschild's funeral took place in Paris a poor man, unkempt and ragged, made his way to the grand door and stood there sobbing and raising lamentations. One of the policemen approached and said sharply, "What are you crying for, you are not a relation?" "No," said the sobbing man, "I am not a relation: therefore I weep." The poor fellow knew how rigidly the millions would flow in hereditary channels. But our day of vast fortunes has been surprised by a new departure in their bestowal. There arises a new idealism out of the apparent materialism of our age; and it is the inauguration of a new transcendentalism, teaching men the spirituality potential in gold, that we men of letters are honoring this night.

In closing, Mr. Conway turned abruptly to Prof. Thomas and said: "And, Mr. Chairman, don't you think that it would be a good plan if a chair were founded in your university for the instruction of millionaires in Mr. Carnegie's methods?"

On being introduced Mr. Carniegie was warmly applauded, and at the close of his remarks his auditors rose to their feet and gave renewed evidence of their esteem and enthusiasm. Mr. Carnegie said in part:

While listening to the remarks of the gentlemen who have preceded me, I have been trying to discover to what I owe this most gratifying reception—to me one of the most humble members of your guild; and I have come to the conclusion that it is an expression of atonement. For, gentlemen, I have the rather peculiar distinction of having been blackballed by this club. When, some years ago, I ventured to send some pencilings to Scribner's, a friend of mine there thought them good enough to qualify me as a member here. But he discovered his mistake. I was ignominiously blackballed.

When my name was proposed, one of your most famous authors said—or I imagine he must have said: "Do not let us be parties to fraud. No Pittsburg iron master ever wrote this. Why this book shows that he has style." Just think of it. If I were to say to any one of you here that he had a million in his pocket, and make him believe it, you would not feel half so elated as I did when I heard that I had a style. And this is why I prize this membership. How many of you authors have been blackballed? But my troubles were not over, for I learned that this club had a conceited prejudice against wealth. The author should be poor, you said. However, you at length took me in, and I satisfied my conscience with the idea that, although I am called rich, I know myself to be a poor enough author.

There were, according to reports, 2,117 books issued last year, of which 998 were fiction, and I have been thinking that it might be a good plan, as we all realize where this flow of fiction is leading us, if the libraries would say, "We will buy no work of fiction until it is at least a year old." And in giving figures of circulation it might be well not to take into account any fiction that was not at least five years old.

Something has been said here this evening about steel. That made me think that it is indeed a great matter for this country to feed the whole world as it will soon be doing. It renders us unassailable. No power can take a step against us, even should it declare war. Therefore, the navy is perfectly useless which we are now building up. I remember that Gladstone asked me, at the time of the Venezuelan dispute, if our people were not affected by the warlike naval preparations then made by England.

"No," I replied. "In that way you are simply making enemies on the Continent. The American people do not care if you build a thousand vessels."

"Why not?" he asked in surprise. "We could send a fleet to blockade all your ports."

"Yes, but you would have no chance to do so. Before you could have time to do that we could establish a blockade of our own. The President would simply issue a decree of non-exportation, and the result would be that within three weeks you would be starving."

It is a fact, gentlemen. Let our export of foodstuffs be reduced by only 10 per cent. and prices in Europe would double, while reduce them 50 per cent. and the starving people of the nation that had made war with the United States would quickly force peace upon their Government.

Speaking of our present invasion of Europe, and especially of England, I am happy to note its carrying out along a line entirely different from those usually referred to; the invasion by thought, by mind, by the books you write. It is a special cause for congratulation that we are not satisfied to supply the physical wants of Europe and that we cannot rest content until we have repaid some of the great debt we owe for Shakespeare, for Burns, and all the other great spirits given us by the Old World. As a believer in republics I feel sure that a movement of such repayment must come.

Among those not already mentioned there were present Robert C. Ogden, Prof. Adolph Cohn, Richard Watson Gilder, Frank N. Doubleday, Daniel C. French, T. B. Connery, Major Gen. Brooke, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Prof. Woodrow Wilson, Henry Clews, Rear Admiral Barker, United States Navy; George Julian Zolnay, the Rev. Dr. T. R. Slicer, Henry F. MacCracken, Frank H. Dodd, Frank R. Stockton, Hamilton W. Mabie, Marrion Wilcox, Edmund Clarence Stedman, Heinrich Conried, Dr. Rossiter Johnson, Prof. F. W. Hooper, Prof. Franklin H. Giddings, Duffield Osborne, John D. Champlin, Irving Bacheller, Albert W. Vorse, Hamilton Holt, George Cary Eggleston, Arthur E. Bostwick, Col. William C. Church, Titus Munson Coan, William H. McElroy, Charles Henry Webb, (John Paul,) Stephen H. Thayer, Henry Abbey, Will Carleton, Arthur B. Maurice, Dr. James H. Canfield, Ernest Ingersoll, Charles de Kay, James Herbert Morse, F. Hopkinson Smith, Frederick S. Dellenbaugh, Winfield S. Moody, Francis W. Halsey, and G. Grosvenor Dawe.

From scenes like these old Scotia's grandeur springs.

Anonymous
Carnegie Institution
plans
Feb. 23, 1902

D. C. Gilman.

Carnegie Institution.

CARNEGIE INSTITUTION PLANS.

President Gilman's Project for a Survey of the Present State of Learning in America.

[Special Correspondence of The Evening Post.]

BALTIMORE, February 23.—At the banquet of Johns Hopkins Alumni and guests held last evening in Music Hall, President Gilman outlined his plans for the Carnegie Institution to an audience of six hundred. No such complete statement has previously been made. It turned out, quite as it had been foreshadowed in your editorial columns, that President Gilman intends to build up a permanent advisory staff of specialists in all branches of science. He means also to foster science in the broadest sense of the word. He mentioned economics alone of the historical sciences, but the numerous historians, philologists, and philosophers present assumed that their favorite studies would not be neglected. For a considerable period, the Carnegie Institution will confine its work to examining the present condition of American scholarship. The publications in the various fields will be examined by experts, who will finally present exhaustive reports, on the present condition and needs of every branch of learning in America, on the quality and promise of the workers in their several fields. These reports will in the sum constitute a kind of survey of the present state of learning in America. Upon this sound basis assistance will be granted to productive scholars, for the institution, all rumors to the contrary notwithstanding, will confine itself strictly to the encouragement of scientific research.

Carnegie Institution.

Anonymous
Apr 16, 1902

DR. GILMAN'S MISSION.

He Will Sail from Here To-day for Europe in Interest of the Carnegie Institution.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 16.—Dr. Daniel Coit Gilman of the Carnegie Institution Executive Committee left Baltimore this morning for New York, whence he will sail for Europe to-morrow. Dr. Gilman while abroad will make it his business to familiarize himself with present university methods. This is in accord with a resolution adopted at a session of the Executive Committee of the Carnegie Institution in Washington yesterday, at which Dr. Gilman was present and bade adieu to his associates.

In speaking of his trip, Dr. Gilman said: "I hope in my visits to the several educational centres of the Old World to grasp some new ideas, new inspirations, and improved methods for the management of an institution designed for the higher education of Americans. The lines upon which the Carnegie endowment has been planned make it essential that all the knowledge possible on the subject should be at our disposal, and for this reason my instructions are to visit every university in Europe, and seek to ascertain the special elements of its strength."

Sun Ap. 17, 1902

Dr. DANIEL COIT GILMAN, who was formerly the distinguished head of Johns Hopkins, is to visit every university in Europe to get ideas for the carrying into effect of the great Carnegie educational trust. It is nice to be an academic expert of acknowledged eminence.

CARNEGIE MONEY FOR YALE.

Funds Granted to Two Departments of the 1902 University.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

New-Haven, Conn., Dec. 16.—The first grant of financial aid from the recently founded Carnegie Institute at Washington to any department of Yale University was announced to-day. The department of paleontology of the Peabody Museum and of experimental psychology of the college are the recipients, and later grants to other departments are expected. In neither case is the actual money value of the gift stated, each department receiving the income from a certain part of the $10,000,000 Carnegie endowment.

The Yale grant was decided upon by the Carnegie Institute directors after a careful study by them of the needs of the Yale scientific plant, several of the Washington directors having been in New-Haven for some time looking over the field. President Daniel C. Gilman, it is understood, personally took a deep interest in the Yale application.

The Carnegie endowment provides for a distribution of the income from the great fund among the universities and scientific men for their assistance in original research. In the department of paleontology in Peabody Museum Dr. J. L. Wortman will receive a working income on which to prosecute his investigation of the great Marsh collection of vertebrate fossils. In the department of experimental psychology Professor Edward W. Scripture will have a sufficient income to make possible the development of his studies and laboratory experiments. It is expected that similar grants to other scientific departments of Yale will follow soon.

F. E. L. Plans for Carnegie Institute Aug 9, 1902

Carnegie

PLANS FOR CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

An Important Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Trustees to Be Held in October for the Sifting of Suggestions — What Has Been Done at the Temporary Headquarters During the Summer.

[Special Dispatch to The Evening Post.]

WASHINGTON, August 9.—1902 The Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Institute will hold its first meeting since spring about the beginning of October. Dr. Gilman, its President, will return from Europe before that time. It is expected to be a very important session, as each member of the Committee has been employing as much of his summer as possible in drafting a sketch of his own specific ideas of what the Institute ought to be and do. When the whole mass of suggestion is brought together and sifted, and what is preserved is reduced to a workable scheme, the Institute will be fairly launched. Up to this time, everything is in a state of uncertainty. No one can say even whether the Institute will have a home of its own for administrative purposes, or whether it will enlarge its borders and have a laboratory system attached, or what else it will do. These are questions which will remain open till the Committee shall have examined thoroughly the arguments pro and con.

Meanwhile, work of a useful though not very exciting sort has been carried on at the temporary headquarters in this city all summer. This building is a large, airy corner house, at the junction of K and Fifteenth Streets, adjoining the Department of Justice on one side and on the other vis-a-vis with the home of Representative Hitt of Illinois. Here the carriers deposit a big package of mail every day, which is read, annotated, and filed for future reference, or answered if the subject is one which admits of it. The letters received may be roughly divided into three classes. First come those from inventors who believe that they have discovered or devised something of real value to the world, and wish aid in perfecting or patenting it. They assume, probably, that their cases fall under the general provision mentioned among the purposes of the trust in the deed of gift from Mr. Carnegie—"to promote original research." It has been questioned, however, by some of the most experienced trustees whether the large rewards which flow in from any discovery that can be utilized, industrially or otherwise, nowadays, do not furnish incentive enough to the inventive genius of the country without extraneous aid to the inventors. Capital stands in waiting for new channels of employment all the time, so that it is doubtful whether many persons whose new ideas are thoroughly practical—and timely—suffer for lack of support.

A second class who write to the Institute are persons seeking fellowships and scholarships. They apply under the fourth, fifth, and sixth purposes of the trust—"to increase facilities for higher education," "to coöperate with and increase the efficiency of the institutions of higher learning in the United States," and "to aid specially qualified students in utilizing the facilities for research and study in the Government departments in Washington. Many of the applicants are men who have been graduated from great universities with honor, and left a distinct impression behind them. Just now, however, there seems to be some doubt whether the most effective way of carrying out these provisions will be to furnish separate help to individuals, or to lend aid to the institutions which have been training them, so that they and others can go on there, amid their familiar surroundings, with work already begun.

The third class consists of authors of theses and monographs, and persons who have made discoveries of great scientific value, which they lack facilities for presenting to the world. They come under the second purpose of the trust—"to insure prompt publication and distribution of the results of scientific investigations." The trustees have at their command, of course, some of the best of scientific advisers, and the proposed publication of these applicants will have to undergo very careful and methodical scrutiny.

Perhaps a fourth group might be added to the others, but it is so heterogeneous in character as hardly to be designable as a class. It consists of the persons of all sorts and with every conceivable aim and ideal, who feel that they are the geniuses aimed at in the third purpose of the trust: "To discover the specially gifted man, and enable him to pursue as a life work that for which he seems specially designed." There appears, however, to lurk in the minds of a good many wise persons in this practical age a doubt whether the Coming Man who enthusiastically discovers himself is the Coming Man for whom the scientific world is looking.

"The October meeting of the Executive Committee," said a prominent scientist to your correspondent to-day, "will have a popular interest quite beyond the bounds of a mere educational programme. First, it will bring to a practical test the organizing capacity of American scientific men. Second, it will show what, in the opinion of this representative body of scholars and workers, are the great scientific problems before our generation to solve."

F. E. L.

HALF A MILLION FOR SCIENCE.

THIS SUM TO BE EXPENDED ANNUALLY BY CARNEGIE INSTITUTE—AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC MEN TO BE CATLOGUED.

Tribune August 1902

The Carnegie Institution, which is to administer the $10,000,000 gift of Andrew Carnegie for improving and extending the opportunities for study and research in the United States, has obtained the services of Professor J. McKeen Cattell, of Columbia University, for the purpose of compiling a directory and biographical dictionary of the men of science of the United States.

Professor Cattell is now sending out blank forms with pertinent inquiries. Among the heads on which information is desired from the recipient are: Department of study, honors conferred, books, with publishers; chief subjects of research and researches in progress.

The institution, which was formed by the trust deed of January 28, 1902, has thus far been attempting to define a line of action, and the opinions of many scientific men have been sought to determine these initial steps. The coming autumn is likely to show further activity and definite results on the part of the trustees, who will have $500,000 a year to disburse.

A CARNEGIE INSTITUTION APPOINTMENT.

Post 1902

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., August 14.—Prof. Ormond Stone of the University of Virginia, has been appointed by the Executive Committee of the Carnegie Institution as an advisor in relation to original research in mathematics. There are three advisers, the other two being Professor Moore of the University of Chicago and Professor Morley Johns Hopkins.

DR. GILMAN'S MISSION.

He Will Sail from Here To-day for Europe in Interest of the Carnegie Institution.

Special to The New York Times. 1902

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In speaking of his trip, Dr. Gilman said: "I hope in my visits to the several educational centres of the Old World to grasp some new ideas, new inspirations, and improved methods for the management of an institution designed for the higher education of Americans. The lines upon which the Carnegie endowment has been planned make it essential that all the knowledge possible on the subject should be at our disposal, and for this reason my instructions are to visit every university in Europe, and seek to ascertain the special elements of its strength."

SEEKING SECRET OF LIFE.

Carnegie Will Endow Great Biological Laboratory.

Chicago, Aug. 16.—Andrew Carnegie will use part of his great wealth to try to wrest from nature her secret of secrets—the origin, cause and principle of life. He would have men of science dissect the vital spark, study it, understand it, create it!

Out of the $10,000,000 given by Mr. Carnegie to found the Carnegie institution at Washington "to encourage investigation, research and discovery" a large sum has been set aside for the construction, equipment and endowment of the finest biological laboratories in the world. In this way it is intended to carry out Mr. Carnegie's aim "to encourage the application of knowledge to the improvement of mankind" and "to promote original research" as "one of the chief purposes of the institution."

Several Chicago scientists who have made international reputations will find private laboratories and quarters provided for them and every facility for working at the problem of artificial reproduction of protoplasm.

The Marine Biological laboratory at Wood's Holl, Mass., has been chosen as the foundation for the new institution. Marine life offers special opportunity to the biologist for the study of primitive types. The group of scientists who for several years have labored to establish an independent laboratory for original investigation at Wood's Holl have in that time produced world startling results. It was there that Dr. Jacques Loeb of the University of Chicago first found that unfertilized sea urchin eggs could be developed by chemical process.

Anonymous
Oct. 28, 1902

Carnegie Institution.

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE'S WORK.

Tribune

PLANS DISCUSSED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

1902

Washington, Oct. 28.—The executive committee of the Carnegie Institute was in session here to-day. The meeting was called for the purpose of discussing a variety of subjects, including those of administration, policy, use of funds, and the recommendations which will be made to the Board of Trustees at its meeting on November 25. The meeting was adjourned until November 14. Those taking part in to-day's conferen were Dr. Gilman, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, Dr. Billings, C. D. Walcott, Carroll D. Wright and Secretary Root. The committee considered a number of suggestions which have accumulated since its last meeting. They originated from a large number of sources, and proposed work along an infinite variety of lines, principally those mapped out by Mr. Carnegie in his direction to the trustees. The nature of these recommendations was not disclosed by the committee, on the ground that it would be unfair to the trustees to discuss them publicly in advance of their submission. Besides, the action of the executive committee is only tentative.

Dr. Gilman went to Baltimore this afternoon, taking with him a draft of the report to the trustees which the committee agreed upon. He will return here the latter part of the month, but the committee will make no announcement regarding its proceedings until its report is presented. Director Walcott, of the Geological Survey, a member of the committee, voluntarily served as its secretary to-day, but at the conclusion of the meeting announced that nothing could be given out.

The sessions of the trustees next month are expected to be important, as action of some sort will be taken on the recommendations agreed upon by the committee to-day.

CARNEGIE INSTITUTION MEETING

$200,000 Voted to Promote Scientific Inquiry—Details Kept Secret.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The annual meeting of the board of trustees of the Carnegie Institution was held at the New Willard to-day. In the absence of Abram S. Hewitt, the chairman, Dr. John S. Billings presided. The board authorized the Executive Committee to appropriate $200,000 of the income to the purposes recommended by the advisory committees in various branches of science. The board also voted to set aside $100,000 as a reserve fund and to allow $50,000, or as much as may be needed for other expenses, including salaries, rental, &c.

The by-laws were amended so that the annual meeting will hereafter be on the second Tuesday of December, beginning in 1903.

The appointment of a Finance Committee was also determined upon, and Messrs. Lyman J. Gage, D. O. Mills and Henry L. Higginson were so designated.

The death of the Hon. Henry Hitchcock of Missouri was announced and an appropriate minute was adopted. The Hon. E. A. Hitchcock, the Secretary of the Interior, was elected to the vacancy in the board.

The question of a site for the Carnegie Institution was discussed at great length, and finally the subject was postponed until the next annual meeting of the board.

It was also announced that an allotment of $40,000 was made for the publication of scientific memoirs and papers. Efforts to learn to whom allotments had been made and what particular scientific investigations would profit by the $200,000 set aside proved futile. The explanation was made that it was considered advisable to keep this feature of the work secret, as jealousies between institutions and scientific men would probably arise if it was known to whom the appropriations were made.

The trustees will publish the report of the executive committee, which will make a volume of 375 pages and will include the reports of sixteen scientific advisory committees, as the first year book of the institution.

At the banquet to-night of the trustees a cablegram was ordered sent to Andrew Carnegie, now in England, congratulating him on this, his birthday, and the birth of the institution, and extending the good wishes of the trustees.

A telegram was also sent to Abram S. Hewitt, chairman of the board of trustees, whose attendance at the meeting was prevented by illness.

CARNEGIE TRUSTEES MEET

ANNUAL SESSION OF THE BOARD IN WASHINGTON.

WORK OF THE INSTITUTION CONSIDERED—WHAT WILL AND WILL NOT BE UNDERTAKEN.

1902

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Nov. 25.—The trustees of the Carnegie Institution, who held their annual meeting in Washington to-day, determined to confine their labors to the adoption of a series of affirmative and negative propositions for the guidance of the executive committee, to which they intrusted not only the execution, but the selection, of the projects to which the funds and energies of the institution will be devoted in the ensuing year. This course was made necessary by the great variety of recommendations submitted by the advisory boards, several of them universal in scope and all involving an infinite amount of scientific and administrative detail.

The subject of making public the confidential report of the executive committee, containing the reports of the advisory boards, applications for assistance, etc., fifty copies of which were printed and distributed to the trustees two weeks ago, was duly considered, but in view of the confidential disclosures of the internal affairs of a number of the applicants for assistance it was decided that such a course would not be proper, and the executive committee was instructed to prepare and make public a "year book," which will contain the advisory reports and such other information regarding the work of the institution as may be deemed wise. It is expected that the year book will be published about December 15. Taking for a basis a draft submitted by the executive committee, the propositions by which the latter will be guided were considered line by line, and, when finally adopted, read as follows:

The Carnegie Institution will undertake:

First—To promote original research by systematically sustaining projects of broad scope that may lead to the discovery and utilization of new forces for the benefit of man, pursuing each with the greatest possible thoroughness.

Second—Projects of universal scope that fill in gaps of knowledge of particular things or restricted fields of research.

Fifth—The adminuistration of a department of scientific research under a single director of competent methods.

Sixth—The appointment of research assistants.

Seventh—To increase the facilities for higher education by (a) original research in universities and institutions of learning; (b) by such means as may be practicable and advisable.

The Carnegie Institution will not undertake:

First—To do anything that is being well done by other agencies.

Second—To do anything which can be better done by other agencies.

Third—To enter the field of existing organizations properly equipped.

Fourth—To give aid to individuals or other organizations in order to relieve them of financial responsibilities which they are able to carry or in order that they may divert funds to other purposes.

Fifth—To enter fields of applied science, except in extraordinary cases.

Sixth—To purchase land or erect buildings for any organization.

Seventh—To aid institutions when practicable to accomplish the same results by aiding individuals who may or may not be connected with institutions.

Eighth—To provide for general or liberal courses of education.

The selection of a site for a home for the Institution was considered, and the matter was deferred until the next annual meeting. Appropriations were authorized as follows: For scientific research, $200,000; for the reserve fund, $100,000; for administrative expenses, $50,000; for the publication of scientific memoirs and papers, $40,000.

E. A. Hitchcock, Secretary of the Interior, was elected a trustee to fill the vacancy made by the death of his brother, Henry Hitchcock, of St. Louis, concerning which an appropriate resolution was adopted. A finance committee, consisting of Lyman J. Gage, D. O. Mills and Henry L. Higginson, was elected, and the by-laws were so amended that hereafter the annual meeting will be held on the second Tuesday in December. In the absence of Abram S. Hewitt, the vice-chairman, Dr. John S. Billings, presided. Those present were Dr. John S. Billings, Dr. Charles D. Walcott, Speaker D. B. Henderson, Dr. S. P. Langley, Dr. Agassiz, William N. Trew, Lyman J. Gage, Dr. Daniel C. Gilman, John Hay, Henry L. Higginson, Charles L. Hutchinson, William Lindsay, Wayne MacVeagh, D. O. Mills, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, William W. Morrow, Elihu Root, Edward D. White and Carroll D. Wright.

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE PLANS

Trustees Discuss the Executive Committee's Report.

Appropriation of $200,000 for Various Branches of Science — Finance Committee Appointed.

1902

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The Trustees of the Carnegie Institute met in the New Willard Hotel to-day in annual session with Dr. Billings, Vice Chairman of the Board of Trustees, in the chair. The principal business of the forenoon session consisted of the reading and discussion of the report of the Executive Committee appointed at the meeting held last January.

The report proved to be an extensive document, containing many recommendations for the establishment of a permanent university in accordance with the plans of Mr. Carnegie. These suggestions were discussed at length, but no conclusion was reached on any point, and on this account no detailed statement of the purport of the report was given out.

At the afternoon session the board authorized the Executive Committee to appropriate $200,000 of the income to the purposes recommended by the advisory committees in various branches of science. The board also voted to set aside $100,000 as a reserve fund, to allow $50,000 or so much as may be needed for other expenses, including salaries, rental, &c., and to devate $40,000 to the publication of scientific memoirs and papers. The further details of the appropriation were referred to the Executive Committee.

The appointment of a Finance Committee was determined on, and Messrs. Gage, Mills, and Higginson were so designated. The death of Henry Hitchcock of Missouri was announced, and his brother, Secretary E. A. Hitchcock of the Interior Department, was elected to the vacancy.

The question of a site for the Carnegie Institution was discussed at length, but was postponed until the next annual meeting of the board. Among those present today was Prof. Alexander Agassiz, President of the National Academy of Sciences.

"MAN OF SCIENCE" DEFINED.

No one could be more emphatic than we are as to worth of "pure science," and the need of encouraging it, but there can be extremes in all things. We notice with profound regret a tendency in many places to aid what is called this "pure science," and to limit the word "science" to theoretic and experimental studies and to call all practical applications of science by some other name. This comes out in the notice of the editor of *Science*, who writes as follows:

"At the request of the Executive Committee of the Carnegie Institution I am compiling a biographic index of the men of science of the United States. It is intended in the first instance for the use of the institution, but it will probably also be published. The index should include all those who have carried on research in science, the term, however, being used in its narrower sense so as not to include on the one hand philology, history, economics, etc., nor on the other hand medicine, engineering, education, etc., except in so far as these applied sciences may contribute to pure science."

We are not in the least criticising the trustees of the Carnegie Institution, who probably have just and special reasons for compiling any sort of a list of names they desire. But we do protest against any bias of thought or of opinion which would exclude from a national list of scientific men those whose subjects are philology, economics, history, education, engineering, and medicine. If when published the volume bears a title that clearly expresses the fact that such a list is a limited and special one, that it is a list in its narrow sense, then no objection can be raised. The truth is that practical America should not budge a jot from the true stand of denial of the doctrine that science is science only when it is "pure" or theoretic. Knowledge for its own sake is a glorious pursuit, but there are other kinds of knowledge as honorable and praiseworthy and as deserving the name. The reduction of the death-rate that saves multitudes of lives is as much "science" and absolutely as noble an aim as the knowledge of the construction and evolution of nebulas billions of billions miles away.—[American Medicine.

Nov. 1902

Anonymous
Aug. 23, [1903]

Carnegie Institution

GREAT GIFT TO SCIENCE.

CARNEGIE'S CONTRIBUTION TO BIOLOGICAL WORK.

MARINE LABORATORY AT WOOD'S HOLE TO BE GREATLY IMPROVED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Aug. 23.—The first tangible contribution to scientific research to be made by the Carnegie Institution has been determined upon. It will consist of the most perfectly equipped marine biological laboratory in the world, to be located at Wood's Hole, Mass. The equipment of the new laboratory will be designed with especial reference to the pursuit of investigation of the problems of human life, which recent discoveries have demonstrated can be more effectively carried on by means of the simpler forms of marine fauna. The executive committee of the Carnegie Institution has contracted for the purchase of the plant now owned by the Marine Biological Laboratory Company, which will be made the nucleus of the new project, and options have been secured on land adjoining that institution, which will bring the total area at the disposal of the committee up to approximately six acres.

The executive committee has addressed a confidential circular to the trustees of the Carnegie Institution, outlining the character and scope of the enterprise, and setting forth the plans of the committee in so far as they have been perfected. The munificent endowment of the Carnegie Institution—$10,000,000 in 5 per cent bonds—is not to be exhausted in a single line of research, and it will be the policy of the executive committee to proceed along conservative lines, $80,000 having been set apart to be expended at Wood's Hole during the next two years.

PREVIOUS RUMORS UNFOUNDED.

While rumors to the effect that the Carnegie Institution was about to establish a laboratory in connection with a Western university have been circulated recently, they prove to have been entirely unfounded and incorrect, The Tribune being in position to make the first authoritative statement on the subject.

The Marine Biological Laboratory, which was founded in 1886, fifteen years after the laboratory of the United States Fish Commission was located at Wood's Hole, has been the property of private individuals, whose interest in scientific research impelled them to erect a laboratory which would furnish an opportunity to scientists for the pursuit of investigations along biological lines. The enterprise has never paid expenses, and has necessitated frequent calls upon the stockholders for additional funds.

In the present summer, Dr. Charles D. Walcott, secretary of the Carnegie Institution, who, with his family, has been spending some time at Woods Hole, became interested in the great possibilities for scientific discovery afforded by the exceedingly prolific marine fauna to be secured in that vicinity, and, learning the desire of the owners of the marine laboratory to be relieved of what had become to them a burden, interested other members of the executive committee, notably Dr. John S. Billings, of New-York, and Colonel Carroll D. Wright, of Washington, in the project. It was then determined to purchase the entire plant of the present association and sufficient land adjoining to permit of the erection of several suitable buildings. The new laboratory is to be equipped with all the most up to date paraphernalia known to the scientific world and a library which will be unsurpassed. It is anticipated that it will become the Mecca of biological students from every part of the globe, and accommodations will be provided for representatives of every educational institution which desires to avail itself of the exceptional facilities provided.

ADVANTAGES OF THE LOCATION.

Referring to this project and to the somewhat prevalent impression which has gone abroad that the Carnegie Institution would establish a university in Washington, Marcus Baker, assistant secretary of the institution, said to-day somewhat epigramatically:

The prime object of the Carnegie Institution is not to teach existing knowledge, but to increase it.

In addition to the remarkably extensive marine fauna to be found in the vicinity of Wood's Hole, the climatic conditions are exceptionally favorable. A somewhat excessive humidity in the summer months and an absence of great extremes of heat and cold throughout the year contribute largely to the success of the more delicate experiments. The location of the laboratory of the United States Fish Commission at that point also influenced the executive committee to select the location for the new project. The officials of the commission have assured to Dr. Wolcott that all possible assistance and co-operation will be rendered by the scientists connected with the commission to those pursuing investigation at the Carnegie laboratory. This means much, in view of the fact that the vessels of the commission are constantly securing in the course of their customary explorations specimens which will prove of great value to the biological investigators. It has been the custom for some years for the Fish Commission to assign tables in its laboratory to the representatives of leading educational institutions for the prosecution of biological research, but the fact that the accommodations of the commission were restricted, and that it was obliged to confine its work to thalassography—the study of marine physical conditions—and to the study of piscatorial resources of the coasts of the United States from a commercial standpoint, have operated as a detriment to investigation of the more intricate problems of biology.

PROBLEMS WHICH MAY BE SOLVED.

It is already understood that certain scientists who will avail themselves of the exceptional facilities afforded by the Carnegie laboratory will devote themselves especially to the investigation of the subtle problem of life. Certain startling results in this direction have been attained, while others have given promise of early attainment, and under the perfect conditions which will prevail there some remarkably valuable discoveries are anticipated. Among the educational institutions which have been represented at Wood's Holl in the last few years are Harvard, Princeton, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Leland Stanford University, Brown and Denison University and the Universities of Michigan, Nebraska, Texas, Indiana and Iowa, Johns Hopkins, Washington and Jefferson College and numerous others. For fifteen years Professor Whitman, of the University of Chicago, has been pursuing a line of investigation at Wood's Holl, which gives promise of great value to students of the greatest problems of biology.

Anonymous
Jan. 24th 1903

Carnegie Ins

CARNEGIE INSTITUTION WORK.

Allotment of Funds for This Year Made—Sum of $200,000 To Be Used.

1903

Washington, Jan. 24.—The executive committee of the Carnegie Institution held a meeting here to-day, at which the principal features were the allotment of appropriations to encourage work in certain branches of science and a discussion of the policy of encouraging exceptional talent by the appointment of a number of research assistants at fixed salaries. All the members of the committee were present except Secretary Root.

Another meeting will be held here in the middle of February. The grants decided on today were not made public, in accordance with the fixed policy to leave the publication of such matters to the grantees. None of them, however, are of unusual interest, and none involved large amounts. It was announced that the total grants so far made by the institution aggregate $200,000, which is the sum allotted by the trustees for this purpose in the year 1903. The research assistants have not yet been selected. The purpose of this work is to discover and develop, under competent scrutiny and under favorable conditions, such persons as have unusual ability, and work of a more advanced and special character is expected of all who receive these appointments.

The positions will not be those commonly known as fellowships or scholarships, nor is it intended to contribute to the payment of mechanical helpers or of assistants in the work of instruction. It also is not intended to provide means for a student to complete his courses of study nor to assist in the preparation of dissertations for academic degrees. The annual emolument of these men will vary according to circumstances, not exceeding $1,000 as a rule. Appointments will be for one year at first, but may be continued, and no limitations are prescribed as to age, sex, nationality, graduation or residence. These appointees are to work under the supervision of an investigator known to the authorities of the Carnegie Institution, to be engaged in an important field of scientific research, and in a place easy of access to libraries and apparatus.

The yearbook of the Carnegie Institution, which will be published shortly, makes an announcement of the grants made heretofore. Among other things the institution allotted $4,000 to the Marine Biological Laboratory, Wood's Hole, Mass., for general support, $1,000 to Dr. McK. Cattell, Columbia University, New-York, for preparing a list of the scientific men of the United States, and $1,000 to Dr. Hideyo Noguchi and Professor Simon Flexner, of Philadelphia for continuation of their studies on the toxicological actions of snake venom and allied poisons.

The scope of the other appropriations is shown by the following grants that have been made to the several departments of science: Astronomy, $21,000; bibliography, $15,000; botany, $11,700; chemistry, $1,500; economics, $15,000; engineering, $4,500; exploration, $5,000; geology, $12,000; geophysics, $8,500; history, $5,000; investigation of project for Southern and solar observatory, $5,000; investigation of project for physical and geophysical laboratories, $5,000; investigation of natural history projects, $5,000; marine biological research, $12,500; paleontology, $1,600; physics, $4,000; physiology, $5,000; psychology, $1,600; publications, $5,500; research assistants, $25,000; student research work in Washington, $10,000; zoology, $6,000.

Ex-President Gilman of Johns Hopkins University in a signed summary of the yearbook says:

The methods of administration of the Carnegie Institution thus far developed are general rather than specific.

Efforts have been and will be made to secure co-operation with other agencies established for the advancement of knowledge, while care will be exercised to refrain from interference or rivalry with them. For example, if medical research is provided for by other agencies, as it appears to be, the Carnegie Institution will not enter that field. Systematic education will not be undertaken. Sites or buildings for other institutions will not be provided.

Specific grants have been and will be made for definite purposes to individual investigators, young or old, of marked ability, and for assistance, books, instruments, apparatus and materials. It is understood that such purchases are the property of the Carnegie Institution and subject to its control. The persons thus aided will be expected to report the methods followed and the results obtained.

Appropriations will be made for publication, especially for the printing of papers of acknowledged importance so abstruse, so extended, or so costly that without the aid of this fund they may not see the light.

With respect to certain large undertakings involving much expense, which have been or may be suggested, careful preliminary inquiries have been and will be made.

AID FOR INDIVIDUALS

NEW PLANS OF THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTION

1903

Washington, Jan. 26—Plans for scientific investigations and appropriations made for this purpose last year are announced in the advance sheets of the first year book of the Carnegie Institution. Among the allotments were $4000 to the Marine Biological Laboratory, Wood's Hole, Mass., for general support; $1000 to Dr. J. McK. Cattell, Columbia University, New York, for preparing a list of the scientific men of the United States, and $1000 to Dr. Hideyo Noguchi and Professor Simon Flexner of Philadelphia, for continuation of their studies of the toxicological actions of snake venom and allied poisons. These grants have been made to the several departments of science:

Astronomy	$21,000
Bibliography	15,000
Botany	11 7 0
Chemistry	1,500
Economics	15,000
Engineering	4,500
Exploration	5,000
Geology	12,000
Geophysics	8,500
History	5,000
Investigation of project for Southern and solar observatory	5,000
Investigation of project for physical and geophysical laboratories	5,000
Investigation of natural history projects	5,000
Marine biological research	12,500
Paleontology	1,600
Physics	4,000
Physiology	5,000
Psychology	1,600
Publications	5,000
Research assistants	25,000
Student research work in Washington	10,000
Zoölogy	6,000

The year book says of the plans: "The only 'organization outside of Washington' to be provided for at present should be such advisers and advisory committees as may from time to time be found necessary in connection with the development of the research work of the institution. The executive committee defines research as original investigation in any field, whether in science, literature or art. In the field of research the function of the institution should be organization, the substitution of organized for unorganized effort wherever such combination of effort promises the best results, and the prevention of needless duplication of work. The committee says it appears to be wiser, at the beginning, to make a number of small grants and to thoroughly prepare to take up some of the larger projects. Promising men are to be put upon research work under proper guidance and supervision. In making grants the wisest policy appears to be to make them to individuals for a specific purpose rather than to institutions for general purposes."

Ex-President Gilman of Johns Hopkins University, in a summary of the year book, says: "The methods of administration of the Carnegie Institution thus far developed are general rather than specific. Specific grants have been and will be made for definite purposes to individual investigators, young or old, of marked ability, and for assistance, books, instruments, apparatus and materials. It is understood that such purchases are the property of the Carnegie Institution and subject to its control. The persons thus aided will be expected to report upon the methods followed and the results obtained. Appropriations will be made for publication, especially for the printing of papers of acknowledged importance so abstruse, so extended, or so costly that without the aid of this fund they may not see the light. With respect to certain large undertakings involving much expense, which have been or may be suggested, careful preliminary inquiries have been and will be made."